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### VOLUME XXXII.

sume that Abraham was a slaveholder, and then argue that his example sanctifies the system.—
This is begging the question. To settle this point rightly, we must decide what we mean by slaveholder. According to the legal definition of a slave, a slaveholder is one that claims gave me plenty to eat, but used me hard otherwise. men, women, or children, as his property to all intents and purposes whatsoever. He claims the right to dispose of their earnings, persons, and families, at his own pleasure, and to use the m for such purposes as suit his caprice, ambition, or lust. Did Abraham sustain such a relation to his servants? That he had servants is readification to his servants? intents and purposes whatsoever. He claims the right to dispose of their earnings, persons, and families, at his own pleasure, and to use them for such purposes as suit his caprice, ambition, or lust. Did Abraham sustain such a relation to his servants? That he had servants is readily admitted, but that they were slaves is denied. Abraham's servants were his servants from choice. When Lot (his nephew) was carried away captive, he (Abraham) armed his trained servants, 318, and pursued them even unto Dan. If they were not voluntary in this service, by what means did Abraham prevent their escape, and compel them to fight? When Abraham would espouse a wife for Isaac, he took his eldest servant, put him under oath to be faithful, and sent him to a distant, land to obtain a bride for his son.

He furnished him with facilities to escape; if a slave, by what means did he compel him to return? It cannot be denied that he remained a servant an heir to his master's possessions, if he tong that he condition of servants at that time, made a servant an heir to his master's possessions, if he the master) had no son.

A families, at his own pleasure, and to use them may are deamed and came across the river at Cincinnati. It is a deame across the river at Cincinnati. It is a deame across the river at Cincinnati. It begged my way through. The people in Ohio treated me very kindly indeed.

I ought to have been free a long time before, but I did not get my rights till I took them by force. I first went to Detroit. One after another directed me to a free country. Came to Chatham nine or gen years ago. Have lived at Toronto, Hamilton, and other places. I worked at whatever I could find to do. After coming he he bought two acress of land, for which I paid sixty doflars per acre. On this lot I built my own house. My wife has now been entirely helpless for the last four years with the palsy.

She has not been able to raise herself off the bed.

What I have not had I have been obliged to do without. I have had to do all the house work,

bought with money of the stranger, were circumcised with him." Gen. 17: 27. Abraham, as

them in good English.

When nearly through, he looked up, and, with

a good deal of seriousness, asked,
"What is you goin' to do wid dat ritin'?" "O, I'm going to put it into a newspaper in the United States." United States."
Well, what does you want to do dat for ?"

"So as to let people find out about you fugi-tives over here in Canada." Where is you from ?"
From the States."

many people over there who feet a deep interest in you. They would desire to see the horrid system entirely banished."

"Yes, I knows that there is some who seems to think and care for us, but de most ob them tink dat we be only niggers anyhow, and, there-

fore, no great consequence after all."

As of hostile armies drawing nigh?

As of hostile armies drawing nigh?

Know ye not that forces have been marshalled,

With the watchword, "We conquor or nee die?".

G. S. Bradley. "I know very well that there are many who feel and act thus, but you have many also who are true friends of your race, and they most earnestly hope the day will soon come, when no longer shall be heard the loud clanking of the poor bondman's chains."

"No doubt ob dat, but dat day is mighty slow in coming, I'se thinking."

"Well, I suppose you like living in Canada trather better than in the South, don't you?"

"O yes, sir."

"O, yes, sir."
"Haven't you seen a good many hard times since you came here?"
"Sometimes we've been pretty hard up, but

we've alus had nough to eat and wear."

How large a family have you."

"Only my wife and myself."

"No, sir, I'd die before I'd go back."

"No, sir, I'd die before I'd go back."

Here he looked at me as though that was a son." The young ladies, dear me, how thick they are plentier than mushrooms on a cloudy south? No, never. He had tasted of liberty,

They then sold me out to pay my jail fees.— This would take me some five months longer,

the condition of servants at that time, made a servant an heir to his master's possessions, if he (the master) had no son. A faithful servant married one of the daughters, and instead of being property, became owner of the whole estate, the same as if he were a son.

work, but I am not at all sorry that country.—

Would not go back to the South for the whole world. I am not at all troubled about going back. All the people in Canada could not get the togo back. I think I have fully realized me to go back. I think I have fully realized me to go back. tate, the same as if he were a son.

When God gave Abraham the rite of circumideas of freedom. I am pretty sensible of my liberty. If I had to live here on bread and water, I would never return to slavery again.

cumcised with him." Gen. 17: 27. Abraham, as partiarch of his family, had not physical power to compel his servants to be circumcised, he made it the condition of their remaining in his family, that they should enter into covenant with his God, and observe the rites of his religion.

Thus we see that the servants of Abraham were free men, and not slaves, as defined by the statutes of slavery.

W.

They can do first rate here if they are willing to labor. I would not swap this country for any one that I have ever seen.

Made a profession of religion several years ago. Have tried to live in the way. My endeavor has been to live in the fear of the Lord continually. My wife is also a Christian. We have always tried to do right. We are trying to obtain a better home beyond this life. It is a wonderful thing to have a hope beyond the

grave.
If I could only get so as to read the Bible, I should SKETCHES BY THE WAY-NO. 7.

HILLSDALE COLLEGE, Jan. 1, 1858.

In this letter I propose to give the narrative of Henry Brown, whom I met with at Chatham, Canada West.

One day as I was travelling around from place to leave to lea

of Henry Brown, whom I met with at Chatham, Canada West.

One day as I was travelling around from place to place in search of something to amuse myself, I came across a white headed old man, at work in his garden. I entered, and in a few moments, we were engaged in earnest conversation. He had a very comfortable house, with about two acres of land around it. After remarking upon his crop, asked him if he had ever been a slave. He replied that he had. Then asked him if he would not go into the house, and give me his narrative, as that was my-business in Chatham.

He very readily complied with my request, and I wrote it down as he told it to me in his simple kind of way. I have not, however, preserved his expressions, we lost the exact form of many of them, it being quite difficult to take them down, or at least, much more easy to write them in good English.

When you have the ducation very much indeed. Could I have felt it thus several years ago, I should have tried hard to learn to read.

Have no children. My wife has three children in slavery. She has had nine in all. I married her in Hamilton.

Mr. Brown looks-like a very old. His curly locks are frosted over as with the winter of seventy-five years.—This is what that most cruel system does to its victims. It makes men old while in the morning of life. By cruel oppression, it robs the heart of all life's enjoyments, and renders death far more desirable than life. O, who can tell the untold amount of anguish that is yearly caused by this foul monster? How many homes are made desolate by the separation of husband and wife, of parents and children was my business in Chatham.

When you are the first three children in slavery. She has had nine in all. I married her in Hamilton.

Mr. Brown looks-like a very old. His curly locks are frosted over as with the winter of seventy-five years.—This is what that most cruel system does to its victims. It makes men old while in the morning of life. By cruel oppression, it robs the heart of all life's enjoyments, and renders d

men.who bind in chains your fellow beings.

Ye may be successful now in trampling them into the dust, but the day is coming when these wrongs will be righted, when the cruel oppressions which now you heap upon your broth man, will fall upon your own deserving heads.

O, for shame! shame! ye sons of Bunker's fame,
If, in your halls of legislation,
Ye rob the black man of a freeman's name,
And point at him with indignation. "Where is you from?"

"From the States,"

"Well, guess you can't hurt me much if you try, for I live in Canada now. Don't zide in de States no more, I'se not 'fraid bekase the queen will take care ob me."

"You need not be afraid, for I profess to be a friend to the colored people, I am trying to do a friend to the colored people, I am trying to do. I less for the agenthrous of the system of the wings and daughter, should be taken.

"You need not be afraid, for I profess to be a friend to the colored people, I am trying to do a friend to the colored people, I am trying to do all I can for the overthrow of the system of slavery in the United States, and there are a great many people over there who feel a deep interest In the sickly rice swamp's dark domains?

CHAPTER ON THE TIMES. The motto of this fast age is drive ahead Through thick and through thin, up the moun tain, through the valley—over quagmires and through the waters—no matter, drive ahead! Regular railroad velocity, and very impatient at that. Twenty-five, thirty, forty, or even sixty miles per hour—put on the steam—never mind the breaks—clear the track, whistle! whistle!

hurrah!!

"Sometimes we've been pretty hard up, but we've also and mough to eat and wear."

"How large a family have you."

"Only my wife and myself."

"Where is your wife?"

"In de udder room. She's been lying on her back for de last four years."

"What is the matter with her?"

"De doctor says she's got de numb palsy, for she's been perfectly helpless for these four years."

"So you have been obliged to do the work both in the house and out too?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, have you not been discouraged some times?"

"O, yes, sir. "Sometimes I'se felt somewhat down-hearted. Hab seen some pretty hard times, but I'se had a good lot of "joyment, if I has seen hard times."

"Since you have met with so many discouragements here, would you not like to go back."

"No, sir, I'd die before I'd go back."

"No, sir, I'd die before I'd go back."

"The young ladies, dear me, how thick People drive ahead to fame, riches, and great

DOVER, N. H., JANUARY 20, 1858.

OFIGE OF THE MORNING STAR,
Internal Control, the second of the confer including and a second of the confer including and a

one of these is the Bible. What a dook is this! and from reading it how is the Christian directed, refreshed, comforted, and blessed. It is God's word of love to men. How many in reading can say with one in ancient times, "I have esteemed the words of thy mouth more than the words of the wo have esteemed the words of thy mouth more than my necessary food." Job 23: 12. The inquiring, seeking, humble Caristian, while strugging with life's difficulties, finds portions of the Scriptures exactly adapted to his case; and with untold joy drinks in the word of God as the thirsty drink in water.

At one time comfort will be found in the historical portions of the Rible. At another, those

At one time comfort will be found in the historical portions of the Bible. At another, those that contain the law. At another, invitations and promises, given by God in strains of melting love. At another, the Psalms the devout were accustomed to sing. At another, the prophecies, some of which are as yet unfulfilled, but will be as future ages shall be rolling away. O, the springs from which peace and joy flow to the believing soul, in the Bible alone are numerous.

2. In obeying the commands and the ordinances of God, the joys of salvation are enjoyed.

At another, the placed in their most formal declaration of principles. They talk and write like honest men, but act like knaves. For party supremacy is with them the chief end; and principles that promise to help in the attainment or preservation of that supremacy are adopted as the platform of to-day, only to be thrown away to mor row, should another set of principles appear to be of more value to the party.

As the aim of the politician is to get votes for himself or others, he cares little for the rectification of principles. They talk and write like honest men, but act like knaves. For party supremacy is with them the chief end; and principles that promise to help in the attainment or preservation of that supremacy are adopted as the platform of to-day, only to be thrown away to mor row, should another set of principles and principles. They talk and write like honest men, but act like knaves. For party supremacy is with them the chief end; and principles that promise to help in the attainment or preservation of that supremacy are adopted as the platform of to-day, only to be thrown away to mor row, should another set of principles and principles. They talk and write like honest men, but act like knaves. For party supremacy is with them the chief end; and principles that act like knaves. For party supremacy is a supremacy are adopted as the platform of the political supremacy are adopted as the platform of the party supremacy are adopted as the platform of t

in that he is their Divine Instructor. He is their

world. We may have to labor and dig-to find water, but perseverance will enable deep to find water, out perseverance will enable one to get to it. Flowel says, "There is a golden vein in the mount of duty, but it lies far down." The same writer says, "The diligent life of a Christian makes the clods of the valley, the grave, sweet unto him." And heaven will be all salvation.

this desire of one of the founders of the Society that the "Bible may be a Bible for the world," that the "Bible may be a Bible for the world," will in God's good time be accomplished?"—Report in The Record.

The Bishop of London, in 1557, sitting in judgment on Ralph Allerton, says: 'By my faith, I had a favor unto thee, but now (i. e., now he quoted the word of God against his persecutors) I see thou art a naughty knave. Why will thou take unto thee to read the Scriptures. the Leontes, narrow, deep, and precipitous at mount Hermon, but expanding towards the morth. In this valley one now observes Arab tents with scattered flocks, and clumps of trees, and in the northeast the mighty ruins of Baaland in the northeast hek. Here in ancient times was a large populaan. On the east, Herman sinks by successive terraces into the great Syrian desert hymere, far in the northeast, are the wonderful ruins of Palmyra or Tadmor, 1 Kings 9: 18, while nearer by the eye rests with delight on the fertile agency of this Society, the Scriptures will be spread through the Roman Catholic as well as the Protestant lands." plain of Damascas, one of the oldest and most oriental cities in the world. The Song of songs speaks of the beautiful "tower of which looketh towards Damascus." Song

green, and its thousand pools sparkling in the morning sun."—American Messenger.

nances of God, the joys of salvation are enjoyed tude of the means, he cares in the formal is accomplished. Hence the science of party politics on Christ. When we do it, we are blessed. plished. Hence the science of party politics consists chiefly in the discovery and use of the Continuing to live by faith, salvation comes new every morning, and every moment. We are commanded to pray. Salvation comes by this means. In darkness, caused by turning the mind from Christ and yielding for a moment to evil influences, God is again sought, and he gives a sweet relief. We are required to attend worship. There we find salvation. "A day in thy courts is better than a thousand." "How amiable are thy tabernacles, O Lord God of hosts."

The ordinance of bautism is to be attended to by ble are thy tabernacles, O Lord God of hosts."
The ordinance of baptism is to be attended to by believers. How are those strengthened and blest that obey in this. The ordinance of the Lord's Supper also. "This do," said He who instituted it, "in remembrance of me." It is joy to the faithful to attend to it.

3. Salvation directly from Christ himself, especially from his different offices, which he holds and executes. He is a prophet to his people as we in the diffusion of knowledge, and in the culture of high personal independence of charges. in that he is their Divine Instructor. He is their priest in that for them he has made atonement, and to them now applies his efficacious blood.—By this pardon comes. And how sweet is this water of life. He is their king. He governs by just and unchanging laws. They obey most cheerfully, and find the sweetest peace in so do their ignorance can be kept from flooding our ballot-boxes with purchased votes. We must endure the evil, while we take precautions In fine, the sources or fountains of enjoyment to prevent its inevitable consequences. must one and all try to make trade in politics are open all around the people of God. There less profitable to those who seek office only for will be conflicts and trials, for this is our suffer plunder. While we are yet a free people, we should diligently put up bulwarks around the citadel of liberty, and teach the invaders of popular rights, that they cannot have honest men-to carry their dirty luggage into places of power .- Christian Intelligencer.

1557 AND 1857.

MOUNT HERMON.

This majestic summit is called in the Bible mount Hermon, also Shenir, Sirion, and Sion, Deut. 3:9; 4:48. It is now called Jabeless Sheikh, or Sheikh's mountain. Moses had heard its fame, and besought the Lord, "I pray thee, let me go over and see the good land that is beyond Jordan, and that goodly mountain and Lebanon." Deut. 3:25. It was included within the northern border of the promised land, but was seldom in possession of the Jews. Josh. 13:5-7. It is the southernmost and highest summit of the great Lebanon ranges, raising its white grey rocks into the region of perpetual ice, over 10,000 feet above the sea. Dr. E. D. Clarke saw its summit in July covered with snow, a refreshing contrast to the scorching heat of the Jordan valley.

The view from Hermon is one of amazing extent and interest. Hither the bridegroom in the Song of songs invited his bride. "Come with me from Lebanon, my spouse; look from the top of Amana, from the top of Shenir and Hermon, from the lions' dens and the mountain of feopards." Song 4:8. Towards the

Hermon, from the lions' dens and the mountain of feopards." Song 4:8. Towards the "The Bishop of Winchester, in 1557, sitting tain of leopards." Song 4:8. Towards the south various lower mountain spurs branch off, embracing the lovely plain El Huleh, the beginning of the long, valley in which lie the silvery Jordan, the sea of Gallilee, the Dead sea, & the valley El Arabah extending to the Red sea...

On the west side of this valley you see a series to be the sea of Galliley, the properties of Galliley, the propert

On the west side of this valley you see a series of highlands, including the mountains of Gallilee, Samaria, and Judea, and rising far south into the lofty summits of the Sinai range. On the east side of the same valley you see a continuous range of mountains, the "high hills of Bashan," mount Gilead and Abarim, the heights of Moab and Edom, and extending on the east side of the Red sea even to its southern extremitted.

VII., 409.

"The Bishop of London, in 1857, says on the platform of Exeter Hall: "It is impossible for men who call themselves Christians long to maintain that the Scriptures ought not to be. bek. Here in ancient times was a large population, and the cities Hamath, Riblah, Baal-gad, and others. Through this valley the Babylonians poured their invading hosts. 2 Kings 19:23; 23:33; 25:20. In the west the spectator sees the deep blue waters of the Mediterranses the deep blue waters of the Mediterranses. On the legst, Herman sinks by successive where the sees the deep blue waters of the Mediterranses. On the legst, Herman sinks by successive where the sees the deep blue waters of the mediterranses the deep blue waters of the Mediterranses. On the legst, Herman sinks by successive where the mediterranses are the mediterranses and the mediterranses where the mediterranses are the mediterranses.

"THE MORALS OF INTERPRETA-

Since Daniel Webster, the great Constitu very strange question to ask. Go back to the South? No, never. He had tasted of liberty, and nothing in the wide world could ever tempt him to think of going back to fetters and chains in the "sunny South."

"You think, then, that you would rather stay here in this cold climate and work hard, than go back?"

"Since Daniel Webster, the great Constitutional expounder, has gone to his grave, his mantle, instead of falling on the shoulders of a single individual, to be borne in judicial majesty, has been apparently seized and torn into shreds by hundreds of pettifoggers, each of whom flourishes his little rag of Constitutional critical expounder, has gone to his grave, his mantle, instead of falling on the shoulders of a single individual, to be borne in judicial majesty, has been apparently seized and torn into shreds by hundreds of pettifoggers, each of whom mainted several."

"You think, then, that you would rather stay here in this cold climate and work hard, than go back?"

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"You think, then, that you would rather stay here in this cold climate and work hard, than go been apparently seized and torn into shreds were his a winter on his head, spring on his should mantle, instead of falling on the shoulders of a single individual, to be borne in judicial majesty, has been apparently seized and torn into shreds were his a winter on his head, spring on his should mantle, instead of falling on the south was a single individual, to be born

whole it has been "a road through the abyss of time," upon which men have walked as if it series were solid pavement. It is the only bridge apanning the gulf, buttressed and upheld by divine veracity. Beneath it hell yawns. Faith is, that is to say, those whose light has been enduring, have been firm and devout believers and Promise hover over it. Everlasting Joy and Blessedness beckon at the end. There always Blessedness beckon at the end. There always Chatham and Webster in polity and eloquence, Chatham and Webster in polity and eloquence, are the strength and vitality of their matchis light when everywhere else is darkness; ever and anon God's smile breaking through; death and anon God's smile breaking through; death itself no longer dreadful-"Only a gray eve 'tween two shining days,"

a comma betwixt this and that, betwixt two existences yet one, betwixt time and eternity, betwixt earth and heaven. Receiving it as God's, twixt earth and heaven. Receiving it as God's, twixt earth and heaven. Receiving it as God's, twixt earth and heaven. Receiving it as God's, to turn its pages filled with testimonies of His love, odorous with His breath, musical with His voice! How the soul leaps up to meet the pages filled with testimonies of His love, odorous with His breath, musical with His voice! How the soul leaps up to meet the pages filled with testimonies of His love, odorous with His breath, musical with His voice! How the soul leaps up to meet the pages filled with testimonies of His love, odorous with His breath, musical with His voice! How the soul leaps up to meet the pages filled with testimonies of His love, odorous with His breath, musical with His voice! How the soul leaps up to meet the pages filled with testimonies of His love, odorous with His breath, musical with His voice! How the soul leaps up to meet the pages filled with testimonies of His love, odorous with His breath, musical with His voice! How the soul leaps up to meet the pages filled with testimonies of His love, odorous with His breath, musical with His voice! How the soul leaps up to meet the pages filled with testimonies of His love, odorous with His breath, musical with His voice! How the soul leaps up to meet the pages filled with testimonies of His love, odorous with His breath, musical with His voice! How the soul leaps up to meet the pages filled with testimonies of His love, odorous with His breath, musical with His love, odorous with His breath, musical with His love, odorous with His breath, musical with His love, odorous ternal stoop of divine condescension when imparting to us "the spirit of adoption whereby is but ONE," and requested him to read a chap-ter of the gospel of John. One Sun, one Bible. The place which the first holds in the natural The place which the first holds in the natural world the last holds in the moral; blot either, and what were our state then?

"O, dark, dark, dark, irrecoverably dark,
Total eclipse without all hope of day."

Although no power of malice can do this, yet it can do that which is tantamount to it. is the sight which, being

"To such a tender ball as the eveconfined, Is obvious and easy to be quenched." Who robs me of my faith puts out the eyes my soul, exiles me from light, "To live a life half dead, a living death,

And buried; but, O yet more miserable, Myself my sepulchre, a moving grave—" makes me the "dungeon of myself," and "rerves me under chains of darkness against the judgment of the great day."-Medical and Sur-

PROTRACTED MEETINGS.

The following brief article which we find in the Illinois Baptist, is as appliable to an eastern as a western longitude. We commend it to the attention of those who look upon protracted meetings as something terribly fearful.

"After all that has been said against these meetings, they have wrought great good in the world. Qur churches all over the country have grown up under their influence, and, more than 25,000 of the 30,000 Baptists of Illinois were converted in protracted meetings. The truth is, meetings must be multiplied and protracted when God pours his Spirit out copiously upon a people. Some are not willing to world. Qur churches an ...

grown up under their influence, and, than 25,000 of the 30,000 Baptists of Illinois were converted in protracted meetings. The truth is, meetings must be multiplied and protracted when God pours his Spirit out copiously upon a people. Some are not willing to commence a meeting of that kind till there are commence a meeting of that kind till there are commence a meeting of that kind till there are commence a meeting of that kind till there are commence a meeting of that kind till there are commence as meeting of the court is a commence as meeting of the court is a commence as meeting of the court is a commence as meetin ord, and the Baptists a disgrace to the denom-ation. With those gloomy signs of a revival, e commenced in mid-winter a protracted meeting. The church did not think it dest, but a pastor did, and invited us to assist him.—
Within three weeks, the breach in the church was healed, warring brethren reconciled, peniwas healed, warring brethren reconciled, peniwas healed, warring brethren reconciled, peniwas healed and confession followed, and over a huntence and confession to God.

Court, not the Constitution, for the deduction their powers, swear allegiance to the Court, not the Constitution their powers, swear allegiance to the Court, not the Constitution to the Court, not the Constitution, for the deduction to the Court, not the Constitution, for the deduction to the Court, not the Court, not the Court, not the Court, not their powers, swear allegiance to the Court, not the Court, the Examination of the Course of the Examination of the Course of the University of

Brethren, trusting in God, since Jotaly of the Work of a revival oteate them by commencing the work at once. If men them by commencing the work at once. If men them by commencing the work at once. If men them by commencing the work at once. If men them the work of saving them.

1. As it concerns the power exercised by Congress over the original territory of the Unitary of the Un We hope to be able to record more astonishing triumphs of grace, than have been recorded in this State for many years."

2. As it concerns the new territory acquired by the Louisiana Purchase.

3. As it respects the Missouri Compromise Act. ou to engage in the work of saving them.

THE WAY TO EMINENCE.

Long ago a little boy was entered at Harrow school. He was put into a class beyond his years, and where all the scholars had the advantage of previous instruction denied to him.—His master chid him for his duliness, and all his efforts then could not raise him from the lowest place on the form. But, nothing daunted, he procured the grammars and other elementary books which his class-fellows had gone through in previous terms. He devoted the hours of play, and not a few of the hours of sleep, to the mastering of these; till, in a few weeks, he gradually began to rise, and it was not long till he shot far ahead of all his companions, and became not only leader of the division, but the pride of Harrow. You may see the statue of that boy, whose career began with this fit of energetic application, in St. Paul's cathedral; for he lived to be the greatest oriental scholar of modern Europe—it was Sir William Jones.

less intellects to the Word of God, and grate-

fully acknowledge the debt.

To this we might add that despots, the natu

writes to the New York Examiner on this we cry Abba, Father!' Apprehensive, tremb-ling, filled with remorse, falling into despair, hundreds of your subscribers are withholding how sweet to know that there is "forgiveness, with God;" that He "can be just and yet the Justifier of him that believeth in Jesus." When tossed, tempted, and afflicted, how calm and safe the money in their pockets, and could just as the money in their pockets. this anchorage! What equanimity and equi-poise it gives to the soul! what fortitude; what patience: what moral strength's what elevation: poise it gives to the soul! what happines! What elevation; it is hard times. Let not the panic cry of dissurant grandeur; what happiness! How it fills, satisfies, and blesses! How adapted every way to the wants of man! Not light is so suited to to the wants of man! Not light is so guited to the eye, nor sound to the ear, nor food to the taste. The evidence of its truth is within. He needs no chemist to talk him that it is sweet, wholesome, beneficent in its operation; for has he not experienced it a thousand times? How the man who writes thus thoughtfully and truly, he not experienced it a thousand times? How can be doubt? When the sun shines does he not know it, having eyes to see? What horror in the thought could he once imagine that the curtain thus lifted between God and man might fall again, and this awful a pocalyp, e and revelation of Divine Mercy be shut out forever. How think you, then, must He feel when He sees Atheistic men madly wishing and working for this very thing? How melancholy to know that very thing? How melancholy to know that very thing? How melancholy to know that the sees as safe and direct medium for the transhis last illness, a few days before his death, Sir Walter Scott asked Mr. Lockhart to read to him. Mr. Lockhart inquired what book he would like. "Can you ask?" said Sir Walter; "there to thousands, and yet they are the sole reliance to thousands, and yet they are the sole reliance."

> The riches of the church increases by being scattered. In the liberal hand they swell and multiply; in the niggardly grasp, they shrivel

The Anti-Slabery Cause. MR. BENTON AND THE SUPREME COURT. Hetorical and Legal Examination of the Decision of the

Supreme Court in the Dred Scott Case. By the Author of the Thirty Years' View. New York: D. Appleton & Co. For sale in Washington by J. Shillington.

We are indebted to Mr. Benton for a copy of

this "Examination," which, although at one time arrested by a severe attack of sickness in the author, bears all the marks of his inex haustible intellect, and is a triumphant refuta-tion of the dicta of the Supreme Court, in re-

"regardless of the Court's decision."

Mr. Buchanan appears to entertain quite a different view. He hailed the opinion of the with success, it we work for such an each mim. We right spirit, and with dependence on him. We have witnessed the most wonderful displays of converting power, when the church had been divided into two parties, and when, by reason of which the Government had acted from the behe unchristian conduct of the church members, indicitive was triumphant, Christianity a byecutive and Congress all questions on which they have to act. In other words, he would they have to act. In other words, he would have Congress and the Executive look to the Court, not the Constitution, for the definition of

Act.
The great object is to show that Congress The great object is to show exercised, and rightfully, supreme authority over the Territories, both original and acquired;

NUMBER 42.

the institution of slavery instantly in all Terri-

tory, over all opposing laws and usages.

That is the declared effect of the transmigration of the Constitution to free territory by the author of the dectrine; and great is the extent of country, either acquired or to be acquired, in which the doctrine is to have application. All New Mexico and California, at the time it was broached—all the Territories now had, wherever situated, and as much as can be and, wherever situated, and as much as can be added to them—these additions have already been considerable, and vast, and varied accessions are still expected. Arizona has been acquired; fifty millions were obliged to Mexico for her northern half, to include Monterey and Saltillo; a next is now offered for Sonora and Sattillo; a next is now offered for Sonora and Sinoloa, down to Guayamas; Tehuantepec, Nioragua, Panama, Darien, the Spanish part of San Domingo, Cube, with islands on both sides of the tropical continent. Nor do we stop at the two Arizonias, thin coasts and islands as they are; but, circumscribing the homogeneous globe, we look wistfully at the Sandwich Islands, globe, we look wistfully at the Sandwich Islands, and on some germ in the Polynesian group; and plunging to the antipodes, pounce down upon Formosa in the Chinese sea. Such were the schemes of the last Administration, and must continue, should its policy continue. Over all these provinces, and islands, and ports, now free, our Constitution must spread, (if we acquire them, and the decision of the Supreme Court stands,) overriding and overruling all Anti-slavery law in their respective limits, and planting African slavery in its place, beyond the power of Congress or the people there to prevent it."

power of Congress or the people there to prevent it."

After this, we cannot suppose that the veteran author of this searching Examination, who sees so clearly the fearful consequences of these opinions of the Supreme Court, can bring himself to support in any way an Administration and a Party which have formally incorporated them into their creed, and pledged themselves to abide by them in their policy. National Ergs.

POOR MAN'S SHORTER CATECHISM

ON SLAVERY Q.-What is the form of government in Rus-

A.—Autocratic, absolute, if not despotic. Q.—What are the divisions of the people?

A.—Nobles and serfs.

Q.—What position do the nobles occupy? A.—They are great landholders, and the la-porers within their districts are called serfs, whom they employ at a compensation to per-

orm their labor. Q.—Do the nobles possess the power, by sale, to separate parents and children, or to dissolve the family relations?

A.—No; they can only sell the soil, and the serfs can be removed only by their own con-

Q.—What is the form of government in the

Q.—What is the form of government in the slave states of North America?
A.—Republican or pure Democracy.
Q.—What are the great divisions of society in the slaveholding states?
A.—They are three. First, slaveholders corresponding with the Russian nobles; large landholders and absolute owners of the merchantable value of the laborers, who, without consent or agreement, are compelled to work at the pleasure of the slaveholding nobles. The secnd and great division are the nonslaveholding white inhabitants, who occupy a sort of serfdom intermediate between a noble and a slave. Thirdly, the colored inhabitants, under the absolute control and will of the nobles, who possess the power by law to separate families by sale at pleasure, and who hold them as cattle.

Q .- Who make the laws in slaveholding A.—The slaveholders.

Q.—Who are elected representatives to the

A.—The slaveholders. Q .- Who represent the slave states in Con-A \_Slaveholders Q.—Are the existing laws regarding slavery

the laws of the neonle of the Southern states A .- No: they are only the laws of slavehold-Q .- You say the middle class of society are a sort of serfdom, a combination between a noble and a slave; do they not enjoy a political equali-

v with the slaveholder? A.—No; they seem to be unconscious of their political degradation and inequality.

Q.—Are this white serf class numerous?

A.—Yes; they number ten to one of the

slaveholding nobles.

Now I think the laws of slavery are not those of the Southern people, but of the slaveholders residing in the Southern states; and they, being the law-makers, can alone abolish them without a social revolution in the states where

slavery exists.

Is it not time to vary the terms both North and South, and substitute therefor—Freemen

HAS SLAVERY IMPROVED THE NEGROP

One of the favorite arguments for the system of American slavery of late 8 that it has improved the African race. Poor as the argument is at best, it is likely to be spoiled by facts. The misonaries of Jamaica testify that they find more truthfulness, more nobility of character among the native Africans who were brought to Jamaica, than among those who were born in Ja-maica, and enjoyed all the elevating influences f slavery. In a late number of the American Missionary, we find other testimony of the same kind. Rev. Mr. Witt, M. D., missionary of the United Brethren, writing from Africa, says:
"I am pleased to be able to state that the na-

tives here are far superior to the negroes of our country. It has been claimed by some that sla-very, as it is in the United States, has elevated the negro, but this is a great mistake. The British Consul, Handson, heretofore spoken of, is an equal for any of our statesmen in diploma-cy. He is a very fine scholar, and is, said to be an excellent speaker, which, judging from his ability in conversation, I believe to be true.

Well, he is a native of this coast. I have seen as many variations of the facts and intellectual as mily variations of the backs and intercent appearances of the people here as in our own-land. We have all the peculiarities in the na-tive negro here that you have among the Anglo-Saxons in America. Christ has humble and faithful followers here as well as in other parts of the world. There are those in Africa who have a faith that would put to shame the faith of one-half the professors in America."

MISSIONARIES OF THE GOSPEL TO BE HUN-TED DOWN.—The Washington Union, the organ of Mr. Buchanan's administration, is zealously laboring to stir up the people to violen against the missionaries of the gospel amounthe Choctaw Indians. Last January, the Cho the Choctaw Indians. Last January, the Choctaws adopted a constitution establishing chattle slavery among them, against the views of very many of their number, which caused a diversity of opinion in their midst. Complaints began to be made that the subject of slavery was agitated, and they were given to understand that, if the subject was continued, the people of Texas and of Afkansas would crowd in and crush out their nationality. The Washington Union insists upon it that this slavery agitation is caused by northern missionaries, who are thereby kindling the flame of civil war; and it declares that the better portion of the nation express the opinion better portion of the nation express the opinion that these pale faced agitators should be driven out of the country; and it anticipates an expulsion of the missionaries, if not the adoption of measures of a more decided character toward

To frame a constitution protecting slavery, O that was all right and proper—there was no agi-tation of slavery in that sort of thing, not a bit ation of stavery in that some of it. But the discussion of the right and propriety of this, by those opposed to such a measure that she had is agitation—that is proof pospriety of this, by those opportunity, that, ah, that is agitation—that is proof positive that the agitators are abolitionists, are enemies to social order, are unfit to live in the Choetaw nation, and they should be driven out and perhaps tarred and feathered, or hung upon a tree.—Exchange. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1858.

"BE FILLED WITH THE SPIRIT."

The life of a Christian can only be maintained by possessing the Spirit of God. When Christ was about to depart from the earth, he told his disciples that he would not leave them comfortless, but would send them another Comforter, who should abide with them forever. This Comforter seems to have been designed to supply the place of the personal presence of the Son of God. He was about to leave the earth. His will and law was to be put on record, and in one sense might be said to contain his Spirit, as it was clothed with his authority. But that was not enough. The Spirit of Christ in his uttered thoughts and doctrine, with no quickening, vital power attending them, could not meet the wants of the church, so beset as it would be by carnal influences without and within. Hence the Comforter is given, as a perpetual guest, to dwell in the church, and aid in carrying forward the conversion of the world.

But this Spirit is not to make new revelations to men, nor work miracles to enlighten or save them, but he acts with and through the word of truth, which is given unto us. It is on this account that the gospel is said to be "spirit and life," to be "quick (or living) and powerful," "the power of God to salvation," "the wisdom of God and power of God," "able to save your souls." If it were the mere words of an absent Savior it could not be represented as possessing this living energy. But wherever the word goes, there the Spirit attends it, always attends it, and whoever receives the word, receives also the Spirit of God with it.

Some people are always praying for and relying upon the Spirit, and have but little regard for the word; others devotedly study the word, but do not have faith in the gift of the Spirit. Both parties are equally wrong. No man studies or hears the gospel as he ought, or to the highest profit, unless he considers it the means by which he is to receive the Spirit, and looks for it and prays for it to dwell richly in

The idea of a dead letter and the Spirit outside of the gospel, does not comport with the teachings of Scripture. The Comforter is called the spirit of truth, doubtless with reference to the fact that its chosen medium through which to reach the souls of men is the word. The gospel is the power of God, because it is the medium by which he wields his power in saving men. It is the sword of the Spirit, because it is the chosen weapon through which the Spirit works. But this power is not physical, but moral. Salvation, regeneration, is not a physical work, and hence does not demand nor justify the use of physical power. The power of th gospel is moral, the power of motives, comands, promises, persuasives, love; and the object of the Spirit in the gospel is to impart personality, warmth, life to these persuasives : and it does it to all who do not resist the Holy

Why should we doubt the personal present of the Spirit in the gospel? Why should we look upon the word as powerless to save the soul? Is there not power and life in the world of nature? God's creation is all tremulous of life; everywhere God reveals his power and presence through appointed means. The magnet, the electric fluid, the life of seeds, the bursting glory of vegetation, and the chemical powers, are all vital, living energies appointed by God; they are the footsteps of Jehovah, the power of God revealed through means. Now cannot the same God who fives life to the megnet, and to the chemical, vegetable, and electric world, impart vital energy to his gospel? Is it not to be expected even that this "power of God to salvation" will excel all other manifestations of the Divine energy, as it is of a higher nature, and more nearly related to the moral attributes of God? Every page of inspiration assures us that there is no medium through which God comes so near to man, speaks to him so directly, personally, and effectively as in his Son, and through his gospel. It is more than the magnet, it is more than 'electric force : it is the Spirit of the living God that breathes through and works with the word.

But there are conditions for receiving the Spirit, as there are for enjoying the advantages of the powers in nature. It is not every one who hears or reads the gospel that receives its. spirit, or recognizes its presence. It is only on certain conditions that electric force is developed, and it is only when men sincerely, prayerfully, believingly seek Divine direction in the gospel, that the Spirit works upon the heart. This state of heart as it were, connects the con-" ducting rods of the Spirit with our souls, and we receive the shock or influence, imparting life and peace. All who fail to desire and pray to know that they may do the will of God, resist the Holy Spirit, and cannot receive it. They effectually shut it out of their souls, as sunshine and warmth are shut out of the room when blinds and doors are closed. But when the - will submits, when the honest inquiry is, " Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?" the blinds are taken down, the connection is made, the soul touches the battery of God's power, and is

quickened by the contact. The Spirit always attends the word, is always with it, with equal power and energy, but our hearts are not always so submissive, believing, prayerful as to receive its power, or be comfort ed by its presence. But the fault is not in the Spirit, it is in us. If we desire more of the Spirit of God let us seek more earnestly to know and do the will of God; then we shall not be left comfortless. Would we have the Spirit dwell in us richly? So God desires, All things are ready except our own hearts. If we believe that the Spirit is promised, if we seek it when it is to be found, and as it is to be found. we shall be filled. Our success in converting the world, our harmony and union among ourselves, our progress in the favor of God, our comfort of ove, our eternal salvation, depends upon our having the Spirit. Since so much depends upon it, and since it is so fully within our reach, we shall not be guiltless if we fail of its possession. Would to God that the whole church were filled with the Spirit! What revivals we should have! What joy and peace! How we should prevail against infidelity! How weshould glorify God!

The time has been when ministers of the gospel were expected to go wherever called, and at whatever inconvenience or expense to themselves, to perform funeral services without any compensation, however comfortably situated might be the families at whose call such services might be rendered. But for some years past, at least in some places, a greater sense of propriety and justice seems to be reviving, and ters are, at least occasionally, treated as and lawyers, or others, who are callings for a living in the world.

ightedness of worldly wisdom

wrong, and use every legitimate influence in fa- himself poor, yet hath great riches."

oming at the appointed moment. Then he his children, it is worse than lost! empire on the strength of his fidelity. He will money? It is for you to decide. - J. M. B. ever strike the hand that feeds him. Great is eraft, of the East India Company!" So said the OUR PASTOR RESOLVES TO STUDY English politicians-so acquiesced the English

ffairs of nations.

ion to mutiny. . Where the more numerous pastor must make such preparation

save their country-or themselves-they must day, he repeats the duty, and God repeats the adopt a higher policy. They must open their blessing upon his soul-and when the Lord's day eyes to discern that righteousness is the truest cometh, the pastor is ready to meet his people expediency, that justice is the only safe basis of with messages from God, with the gospel in its

USE OF MONEY. That I spent, that I had;

er we obtain of this world's riches.

possessions, and recount in his imagination the people on the Sabbath. And is it not for this many dollars which have gone out of his pock- object that our churches support their pastors et; and all that he can now say, as he groans pecuniarily, that they may have leisure for their

very different sensations and a very different re- more feel it a solemn duty to come before our sult. In the first place, I never knew a benevo- people in all the fulness of the gospel of lent man reduced to penury on the account of Christ. his beneficence. He may lose other ways, but The pastors of the churches will need to ap says, "I have been young and now am old: yet arations. The study of the sciences and of gen seed begging bread." The fact is, to him that has become settled in the ministry. In geolo tifully." In this sense, then, because he is made over, pastors are to be booked up on Temper

In the second place, suppose his money has all of which need study. If pastors have be gone from him, without returning, just as really come such, with but limited opportunities for a as from the spendthrift. He has given it to the thorough and full calucation, then surely they support,—to build up instit ins of learning—to will need time now to prosecute general and support and promulgate the gospel at home and particular studies; and if they have previously abroad, or for some other true benevolent ob- been well educated, true now the pastorate is ject; yet he looks upon it with very different the time for earnest and unsparing labor for the

LESSONS FOR THE TIMES. NO. 2. feelings from the spendthrift. As he-perceives benefit of their people; but yet, their studies 2. God is now emphatically teaching the short- its happy effects in the good it accomplishes in must be continued, as a continual preparation for the world, and in his own soul, he can but ex- pastoral labor at home, and for special occasions appropriations made at the meeting of the Ex-England, by the power of her diplomacy, and claim "that I have," where it contributes far the force of her arms, secured an empire in In- more to my happiness, and therefore makes me aminations, &c., &c. And if a systematic plan June last. The treasury is greatly overdrawn, and dia. Two different policies presented them- truly richer than if it were in my coffers or safe- as a general rule be adopted, and persevering we have no means of meeting these obligations selves to constitute the basis of its government. ly deposited in the vaults of the bank." Well industry be the stern resolve, much will be ac- of the Society except such as are furnished by The one was right, the other expediency. One he may feel so; for it is in the bank of Heaven, was represented by the British conscience, the where it will be reckoned to his account other by the worldly wisdom of British politi- throughout eternity, when, if he had retained it. The former said, indeed, Adapt your it would have been finally left and to him irreernment to the capacities and circumstances, trievably lost, "There is that maketh himself of the Hindoo people, but give no sanction to rich, yet bath nothing; there is that maketh

vor of right." The latter said, "This will not The Avaricious man is bent on accumulation do. We cannot thus govern them. We must The "love of money" is his controlling influsanction their religion. We must protect caste. ence, and the worship of Mammon is his sin-We must not countenance any effort to con- cerest homage. He has nothing to spend or vert the people to Christianity; and if a Sepoy to give, except what dire necessity extorts from our service becomes in any way a convert, he him. If he gives anything to the poor,—if he must be dismissed from the service. We can-pays anything for the support of the gospel, or ot govern them by right, we must do it by for any purpose of benevolence, it is, in comparraft." And the policy of craft prevailed.

Having concluded that the Hindeo could not which he does not feel, and which does not awakgoverned through the heavenly agencies of en a generous, noble sentiment in the heart. truth and love, it became necessary to resort to Such a man when he comes to die, will lock his selfishness. "This," said a worldly wisdom, coffers, put the key in his pocket, clinch his is all-sufficient. The native soldier gets very purse strings, and fain carry them with him; poorly paid, and, what he feels still more, is but the poor man is obliged to leave it, and exery irregularly paid at that. Now we will pay claim, when it is too late to correct his error, im good wages and we will pay them with "that I have lost!" If he leaves it for others to British punctuality. They shall always be forth- quarrel about, to make spendthrifts and fools of

will serve us faithfully. Then we may build an Then, kind reader, how will you use your

We are still on the old resolve—and proceed But what is God's Providence saying about it? at once to say, that a pastor's studying should Let the scenes of Delhi, of Cawnpore, and of be made in two directions. It should respect other military stations in northern and central In. direct preparation for the pulpit services-and dia answer. Let the sacrifice of some of England's besides this, our pastors, as they have opportubest soldiers tell the tale. Let the fiendish out- nity, must prosecute other general studies .rege and massacre of women curdle our veins Whatever else a settled minister in any of the with horror. Let the slaughter of devoted churches may fail in, let him not fail in his pulmissionavies utter its voice. Let the scenes of pit administrations; for all excellencies in all evenge and carnage already enacted, and those other duties will not make satisfaction for repeatin all probability yet to be enacted, add their ed failures in the single item of Sabbath preach estimony. Let these together utter the sen- ing. The facts are these: Here is an audidence of the Omniscient One on this crafty policy ence of two or four handred people, more or of worldly wisdom. It is a lesson by which, we less, who for the week have been performing trust, not England only, but the world, will prof- their various duties, and now, on Lord's day, are it. In it, God is teaching how to conduct the assembled to hear God's inspired word expounded, the plan of salvation illustrated, their ffairs of nations.

And it is peculiarly significant that just where own duties enforced; and on all these topics hristianity has penetrated, and in spite of the the pastor, whom the Holy Spirit has placed India Company has gained a foot-hold, there even over them, is to preach two sermons every Sabthe Company's possessions are most secure. bath, year in and year out. Now, who does not Those who have been converted to Christianity, see at once, that to succeed in this matter, and or who have to any considerable extent come give his people such preaching as hundreds of under its influence, have shown no disposi- precious souls ought to receive, any and every and stronger missionary stations are, the coun- and reflection only can accomplish. Hence try is comparatively quiet. Everywhere else, Paul says to Timothy, whom he would have there has been mutiny, ripening into rebellion, worthy to be a model pastor, "Study to show Thus, though Judson be dead, his Christianity thyself a workman that needeth not to be has a second time saved the British rule in In- ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth." And now, gentle Star reader, do in thy spirit

In this country, a contest is going on over the as we make bold to bid thee do, enter our pas uestion of slavery. The prevailing policy has tor's study, his sanctum or holy place of prayer een to "conquer our prejudices," and com- and pulpit preparation, and list thee to his repromise with the evil. Worldly wisdom has solve ebbing up from a full heart, "I am resolv said: "This question cannot be settled by Con- ed to study more." It is now mid-week, prayer ience, and Humanity, and God's Word. They has been offered up for Divine direction, the do not sufficiently appreciate the difficulties of Bible is open on his table, other books as helps the subject, and are not liberal and comprehen- are around. The two preceding afternoon sive enough to grapple with them. There is a were spent in pastoral visiting among his flock more excellent way. The balance, not of jus- and the last evening the church prayer meeting ice, but of power, must be preserved. The op- had been a good one; some special interest be posing forces must be kept in equilibrium. And gins to develop among his people; and now bether, through a mutual fear, they must be made gins the preparation for the next Sabbath mornise a truce, and swear to its "finaliing sermon. He knows the state of his people. And so the question has been "settled," we as he expects, three hundred precious, immorknow not how many times. But it does not tal souls, as God's ambassador to win sinners to stay settled. The finalities are not final. The Jesus! Hear that pastor's sigh, "who is suffipparently triumphant compromise has hardly cient for these things?" But he girds himself eated himself to enjoy his triumph, ere the to his pleasing, solemn duty of preparation. uestion is upon him again, in a still more ap- He studies the text, context, and parallel scrippalling shape. That which was to satisfy all par- tures; meditates; reads the commentariesies, really satisfies none. Instead of diminish- others; bows in prayer or the Spirit's help ing, the political difficulties of the slavery ques- walks his study and thinks his subject over an ion are, under this policy, constantly increas- over; sits to his table, and with pen in hand, puts down a plan of his sermon; arranges illus-God is thus confounding the wisdom of the trations, argument and exhortation : reads, and vise. He is bringing to nought the counsels of still notes, there an anecdote, here a fact picked the men of understanding. He is showing how up in his pastoral visits, or in his reading to exutterly impotent the maxims of craft and policy plain and enforce the gospel he is to preach. are to settle this question. He is uttering a He wrestles in prayer, he wrestles with his text, significant voice to the statesmen of the country, and brings to his theme close study, and earn-To compromise with the evil, even though for est thinking. He succeeds; his subject opens the time apparently successful, results in real de- clear before him; his mind is filled with light. feat. To accept an alliance with it, in any form, argument, doctrine, illustration; he receives a is to war against Omnipotence, and render new baptism of the Holy Spirit, and a new eventual overthrow inevitable. If they would ancinting of the heavenly unction. On another

power; and his hearers know that the minister has been with Jesus, for his word is with power, in the Holy Ghost, and in much assurance We add, who is there but knows that no pa tor, without some such pulpit study and preparation, can be greatly useful to his church, or Perhaps no question has so perplexed the can continue for weeks and months and years, world as the question, What shall I do with to preach to the same congregation satisfactorily what I possess? The practical answer has been and successfully. There must be direct study one of the above with its results, or all of them for our pulpit administrations; and we must combined. We spend or give or leave whatev- " preach Christ and him crucified," with various argument, illustration, and instruction, continu The Spendthrift pursues the first course. It ally bringing from the Bible, nature, history, nakes no difference how much comes into his and experience, things new and old. That minossession, it goes like the morning dew. It ister who does not study to do this, who fails to eems as if he could not rest easy with a cent in study and thoroughly prepare his sermons be his pocket. A large estate is rapidly squander- forehand, who does not get the baptism of the ed. "The fool and his money are soon parted." Spirit and the gospel truth previously, can hard-He may look out upon what was once his vast ly expect to meet the just expectations of his

and sighs and drops the bitter tear, is "that I many parochial duties, and to make the needed preparations for their continuous pulpit minis-The Benevolent man recounts the past with trations? Let us, dear brethren, more and

I never knew him to lose anything by doing propriate some such hours every week as can be good with what he possesses. The Psalmist spared for other study, than direct pulpit prephave I not seen the righteous forsaken, nor his eral literature, must still be pursued, after one gives "it shall be given;" "good measure press- gy, new progress is continually making, and one ed down and running over." "The liberal needs to keep along--in theology, new and exsoul shall be made fat." "Trust in the Lord cellent volumes are issued every year and the and do good; so shalt thou dwell in the land pastor, just as a skilful physician in his profesand verily thou shalt be fed." "He that soweth sion, requires to continue his starty of these; sparingly, shall reap also sparingly, and he and history, and literature in its into us departhich soweth bountifully, shall reap also boun- ments, should receive some attention. Moreno poorer, the benevolent man can say "that I ance, Missions, and other moral subjects, and

ready to lecture on them as occasion requires

study and close thinking as the pastoral office the Society should be sustained .- TREAS. our churches seems to suggest, indicate that our brethren may often have ideas and truths that may well be contributed for the benefit of thers beyond their immediate congregations. It may not be amiss to remind such that the PRESS multiplies their audience a hundred-fold. As many ministers have in the past done much good in publishing their best thoughts, others may still do the same. So that we may do well o resolve to write more, as well as to study and read more, as pastors who are to "feed the people with knowledge."

ODD FRIENDS. How strangely, sometimes, will a casual re mark, or a letter that the mail has just brought you in, bring up in living review the past, and with it a long list of dear old friends, some of whom you had not thought of, it may be, for onths. Such was our case last evening. In came a good long letter from an old friend, and our mind was completely busied with old friends for a full hour, not one in twenty of whom have we seen for half a dozen years; and a portion ow again this evening, as the rain patters away ne unforgotten dead, come before us, claiming by giving it their patronage. otice as old and familiar friends. And indeed who is there of these same old friends, or of our unknown readers, but is occasionally treated

we are to-night. Nay, in our heart of hearts we bless this powof imagination, or memory, or whatever ye all it, that can thus people the present with nd it all seems so real too. Our last night's supposes: And the Spirit answers to our spirit, "Even so, guarantee of the truth; but when they informed me that they themselves had been well acquainted with the lady, were members of the Now, then, how precious the boon given, to call up all those friends around us, and seem to see
ing to the extraordinary fact, I was compelled them, to hear them, and to live over the past; to yield my doubts to the strength of testi or to be each to each as we were. Nor are we mony.

The facts thus affirmed are as follows: nfined to one spot. Our old friends from During the ministry of my venerable prede-any a circle, come up now to our bidding, cessor, who served the congregation to which I and we seem to see them just as formerly we was called for more than thirty years, there I knew them. And if there are changes, yet are

some of these dear old go friends have been called away in death. In the great grace of Jesus our Savior, they await to ble that was uttered. She was a woman of degreet us on the distant shore of the hereafter.
The dead and the absent we mingle with ye; of Divine Providence it happened that a strange

SECRET OF SUCCESS. All desire to succeed in their undertakings.

Some expect to without at all maturing the mathear him, but before entering the vehicle which ter-without devising plans, availing themselves was to carry her thither, she retired for secret ter—without devising plans, availing themselves of the appropriate means, and prosecuting their designs to the end. Others anticipate success, derstand but one word, only one single word of storm and bluster, and toil, and hope, and—fail, nothing. But when the minister opened the not for the want of effort, but for the want of Bible and named the text she all at once underdiscretion. Others do not try to succeed, and stood it. From the text she found that she un the reason why they do not accomplish anything derstood the opening words of the sermon, then is very obvious. We are not surprised that ward, when she frequented the house of God, none of them are successful; for who can be, when she requested the none of the without the right employment of the right, whether from the lips of strangers or from those means to secure the end? Would any one be of her own pastor.

These facts, which by many may be regarded as wonderful, occurred in the town of H—, poor a rock or an iceberg, and expect to reap an iceberg to reap an icebe

going to heaven without any plan or purpose—without trying to go, by repentance and the prayer of faith? Blind infatuation! We be regarded as supernatural. It may be but the might as well expect to scale the Alps, to explore the desert of Sahara, or to accomplish any higher degree.

ther arduous work, without effort! and become all that we can expect or desire.-Here it seems to me is the secret of success. to understand but one word, and was permitted to understand all. In the first place we must design great things; 3. With what spirit should all attend on the if we would ever accomplish them. No one ordinances of religious worship! We know not will be likely to shoot higher than he aims. when God will do for us, or what he will do so. But if he enlightens his mind so as to act intelli-

If what his thoughts design to do. nd right action follows close upon the heels of THE LAY PREACHER IN SCOTLAND. nd secure the success we desire.

please. Devise the proper means to secure the led, of course, with profound since ity and in nd, and prosecute them vigorously and with tense earnestness. The fact of his being conright feelings, and you may expect success. It verted from the aristocracy of the country. sure. Thus men have attained to riches, doubtless has some weight. His case, like that orldly honor and learning, and thus they have of Spurgeon, reads us two great lesssons-(1) ttained, and still may attain to heaven. By On the essential qualities requisite in human pprehending the right means, and employing agents to ensure the greatest Divine blessing; hem with the right spirit, no one can fail of (2) On the ample resources at God's command ternal life. Reader, will you try it?

ere present at the meeting last Wednesday. Evangelist. The meeting was adjourned till Thursday next, The Edinburgh Express has the following ache 21st, at 2 o'clock P. M., and it is ardently count of this revivalist: lesired that there may be a large attendance.

American Presbyterian says that "a Dr. Candlish, have been occupied by a lay-Washington, was complimented by a gentieman on the simplicity and good taste of her dress at of an aristocratic family, being a lineal descendance an evening gathering of friends. She replied: ant of the fam.

"I am glad you like my dress; it cost just seven island of Arran was possessed before it passed dollars, and I made every stitch of it myself."

Home manufacture and cheap attire would save into the hands of the first passed into the first passed into the first passed into the hands of the first passed into the first p

OUR HOME MISSION. Several bundred dollars are now due on the

abroad, as at our conferences, anniversaries, ex- Committee of our Home Mission Society in complished in all these departments of duty and the contributions of the churches and friends. We do entreat our ministers, therefore, to pre-A single other thought comes in here, in im- sent this matter to their respective churches at ediate connection. Pulpit preparations and the earliest opportunity, and to take up contriother studies, suggest that the pastor may be butions for the relief of their brethren laboring seful with his pen. Many of our preachers with feeble churches, who are depending upon ill sketch down plans of their sermons, both the promise of our Home Mission Society, in for present use and for preservation. Some will part, for the means of supplying themselves sionally write out a lecture on some espe- and families with the necessaries of life. Leave cial moral or literary theme. Some will use the them not to suffer for want of the pittance pen frequently, we hope, to contribute for the which they had reason to expect would be Star, and otherwise for the press. So much of promptly paid from this source. The credit of

THE FREEWILL BAPTIST QUAR-

The January number of the 6th volume this work has been issued, and will be forwarded to subscribers in the course of this week. -CONTENTS.

I .- The Great Objection to the Doctrine of Atonement—The Innocent Suffering for the Guilty. If .- The Smithsonian Institution. III.—Heaven.
1V.—The Transfiguration of Jesus.

V.—Philosophy of the Will. VI.—The Pulpit and Politics.

-The Study of Religious Truth. III.—Marriage and Home.
IX:—Of an Itinerant Ministry. X .- Contemporary Literatu No portrait appears in this number, for this eason: The patronage received and in prospect

THE HILLSDALE JOURNAL

is not sufficient to warrant the expense.

We would call the attention of our brethre of the past we have thus lived over again in particularly at the West, to the Prospectus of leasing recollections, all this train of think- the Hillsdale Journal, which has appeared in the ng suggested by that identical letter. And Star for a few weeks past. We have no doubt such a publication would be of great benefit to sily on window and on roof, the subject re- the denomination, especially to the Western istates itself in our mind, and long lists of old churches, and we hope therefore that it will suc friends come up in pleasing review, and others | ceed. Are there not brethren at the East who and others, till for a score of years back, we would be pleased with such a monthly? We ive over past scenes, and the absent ones, and trust there are, and that they will aid the work

REMARKABLE ANSWER TO PRAYER. A correspondent of the Christian Observer [Philadelphia] furnishes the following most extraordinary statement. We see no reason to doubt a fact so well attested, says the Christian Intelligencer, but it seems to us to border a lithe best and sweetest of the unforgotten past tle more on the supernatural than this writer

and it all seems so real too. Our last night's letter names eight or ten who sat under our preaching some years, who have just given their hearts to Jesus, and still others besides had. It reminded us of the more than thirty who came to Christ then,—and these now? Our spirit asked within us, "why is it?" Why these now, and not till now—and why those then?

same church with her, and besides were know-

they still our friends—and think of us even as Holland, who could neither speak nor underwe think of them. Aye, old friends, all hail! stand a single word of English. And And it matters not essentially, as we well strange as it may seem to many modern church and heaven shall be heaven, where the good meet and part no more.

The dead and the absent we mingle with ye; and heaven shall be heaven, where the good try, was invited to preach. Her family informed her of the fact, and she prepared to go. The appearance of a strange minister in those times, when the country was new and sparsely settled, or they do not employ the right means. They or enough but they do not do it right. They orm and bluster and toil, and hope and—fail.

we have just such cases in a moral point of the church and neighborhood resounded with iew. Everybody is going to heaven, notwith-tanding they are using vigilantly the direct a few years before I was called to minister in the means to go to hell! It is strange that it should place. The elders of the church, who related be so, yet strange as it is, it is true! What! the facts to me, were men of most worthy and

2. At any rate, we see in this striking in We must think right, act right and feel right, stance the true spirit of the Syro-phonician wond we shall develop our powers to the utmost, man, who asked only for the crumbs, but received become all that we can expect or desire.—
ed the bread of the kingdom. Mrs. M. asket

> How much might we receive while waiting in the sanctuary in a proper spirit! Ourselves, the church, and the world might see greater won-

ight intention or design, it will generate right | The man who is making at present most imeeling, overcome the mountains of opposition pression in the Scotch pulpit is a layman, and withal of rather limited education. The secret We may apply these principles to what we of his power is a heart full of the gospel, coupto raise up laborers for his harvest out of most unpromising material even ; -a fact which gives We are requested to state that, probably on fresh emphasis to the injunction-" Pray ye, count of the bad travelling, but few of the therefore, the Lord of the harvest that he would Corporators of the New Hampton Institution send forth laborers into his harvest." - Oberlin

"During the past week various Free Church

oung lady in one of the leading circles at preacher of singular power and earnestness. ogton, was complimented by a gentleman His name is Brownlow North; he is a member

utmost simplicity. But, before he had got setts, through the first prayer, his frame became convulsed, his bosom heaved, his hands were cienched together with a vice-like tenacity, and the tears streamed over his cheeks as he im-plored the blessing of God upon his labors among unconverted soub. The greater part of his lecture was addressed to backsliders. There was not much elegance in his elecution, although it was always natural; and his scholastic knowlwas not much elegance in his elocution, although it was always natural; and his scholastic knowledge was evidently far from extensive. But, somehow, there was that in what he said which infused a wonderful vitality into old sayings, which, in the estimation of some, have become threadbare and commonplace. With the preacher, many of the hearers were dissolved in

An English clergyman, in an address before heaving and tearing to shreds some of the

This Catechism is entitled What every Chris-let them decree, in the name of Him that livet tion must Know and Do. First among the for ever and ever, that henceforward those com-"devotional" exercises, comes this blasphemous missioned by them to rule over and adm doggerel, as a form of prayer:

In the Catechism, which professes to teach

" Heart of Jesus, I adore thee ! Heart of Mary, I implore thee! Heart of Joseph, pure and just! In these three hearts I put my trust."

is directed to the confessional and absolution, and this statement is made: - "Remember that n the moment when the priest says over you the great words of pardon and absolution, your sins are forgiven, the pains of hell are taken away, your soul is made bright and beautiful, like an angel of God, and the kingdom of heav-en is yours." \* \* Here is the "Rule en is yours." \* \* Here is the "Rule of Life: "—" In the morning, before you get up, make the sign of the cross, and say, Jesus, Mary, and Joseph, I give you my heart and my soul. (Each time you say this prayer you get an indulgence of one bundred days, which you can give to the souls in purgatory.) When in bed biess yourself, and put your arms in the form of a cross for the love of Jesus, who died on the cross for the love of you. Then say about two hours or two hours and a half. But it is not servile work to write, or teach, or draw, or sing, or play music, or travel. If a person does on a Sunday what is not servile work, it is not a sin to be paid for." With respect to "drunkenness," it says, "It is a mortal sin to get drunk, so as to lose your senses." "Stealing. It is a venial sin to steal a little. It is a mortal sin to steal much." But a mode is sugaranteed are in the surface level, and below them are deeps on deeps of depravity, so about two hours or two hours and a half. But thinks they occupy the lowest point in the scale mortal sin to steal much." But a mode is sug-gested by which "much" may be stolen, and gested by which "much" may be stolen, and yet it will be only a venial sin. "If you steal from different persons, it needs half as much again for to make] a mortal sin, and the same if you steal at different times. If you steal from different persons as well as at different times, it needs double the sum." So that by a little management you may steal a great deal and yet keep within the venial sin. A cain, "when may daily to the notice of every fever the project of t within the venial sin. Again, "when materials are given for some work," for example, cloth to tailors, "it is a sin to keep pieces which remain, except people are quite sure that it is not against the will of the employer, or there is a common custom of doing it, and it is order to gain a reasonable profit. It is a sin to mix something with what you sell, for example, water with any liquor, except there is a common custom of doing it, and it is necessary in order to gain a reasonable profit."

FAMILY CULTURE.

We take the following extract from an adthe citizens of Providence, R. I., by Rev. Dr.

nes did this, and yet Athens fell; Cicero did it, and yet Roman liberty fell. It was done under the Stuarts, and under both the Napoleons, and yet corruption and tyranny triumphed.

The morality of a people is a thing of slow growth, requiring patient culture and eternal vigilance in every household. The family is the crease has been principally in New York—amounting to 6,609. Connecticut had an increase of 1,200, the other crease of 1,200, the othe only sure nursery of virtue. Even religion crease of 1,200; the other states, except New must go there, if it would achieve its greatest Hampshire and Rhode Island, a small increase. work. Our homes must be more sacredly guarded. We must, in our families, as well as elsewhere, recede from the easy and frail morality of the times, and go back in our domestic disciplination. It would achieve it in the same of the sa discipline to the stricter morality and conscienof corruption awaits us. Woman as well as man, must be true to her nature and calling. She must not be superficial and frivolous. She must not, in this corrupting and sensual age, rease—3,200; Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas, from ing in her silks to attract public admiration.— When mothers forget their maternal duties, and cease to instil early, with Bible in hand, the principles of purity, virtue, honor and patriotism in-to the minds of their sons, in order to prepare about 29,000, being a decrease on that of the them to serve and adorn their country, as did the mothers of our revolutionary worthies, then the days of the republic are numbered."

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE. Rev. E. Cummings; pastor of the C. Baptist

fashion about town, given to sporting and the New Hampshire. Up to 1780 there had been fashion at out town, given to sporting and the more common forms of time killing, prevalent among the upper classes. He was then brought to a knowledge of the truth, and straightway became as active in the evangelistic, as he had previously been in the sporting field. Beginning in the Aberdeen and Elgin pulpits, he has been gradually making his way south; and his ministry has been attended, in some cases, with the most remarkable results.

In the history of the Scottish pulpit, there has never been such a man as Brownlow North,—the is the first of his kind who has declared for the right side in the form which his energy and He is the first of his kind who has declared for the right side in the form which his energy and zeal develop. The Haldanes were lay preachers; but, before they were converted, they had always been earnest and thoughtful, if not deeply spiritual men. Here we have a fast man of the aristocracy turning from the evil way in the prime of his manhood, entering the pulpft with a small stock of theology, and no great command of words, and somehow taking the hearts of the people by storm. The spectacle is unique. We listened to this remarkable preacher on Sabbath evening, when he preached from the pulpit of Dr. Candlish. The church was crowded an hour before the sermon began, and hundreds were unable to procure admittance. Mr. North made his appearance in a simple but ed an hour before the sermon began, and hundreds were unable to procure admittance. Mr. North made his appearance in a simple but fashionable suit, such as is usually worn by gentlemen of his class. A gold eye glass dangled on the breast of his overcoat; and, but for the simple earnest gravity which rested on his counterance, he looked the impersonation of the smart, loose, and attractive man about town. He led the services, calmly at first, and with the utmost simplicity. But, before he had got setts, and spent the evening of his life in Ros. setts, and spent the evening of his life in Bos

> HOW TO SAVE INDIA. Dr. Duff concludes his last letter thus:

Railways, and telegraphs, and irrigating ca-nals, and other material improvements, alon-will not do. Mere secular education, sharpen preacher, many of the hearers were dissolved in tears, and we never saw a Scottish congregation pervaded by the same thoughtful calm when it rose to disperse. He had made an impression on all, that he was a sincere, simple minded man, who had violated the habits of his class and his country, to save his fellow men. Mr. North has preached five times during the past seven days; and to-morrow he preaches twice."

AN IRISH ARCHBISHOP'S MORALITY shock which has passed over Indian society, up-An English clergyman, in an address before the Society for Irish Missious, has exposed the contents of a Catechism for the people of Ireland, circulated under the sanction of Dr. Cullen, the great man of Irish Popery at the present time. It will not be amiss to let our people know how their Irish domestics and neighbors acquire the peculiar notions of morality as well as religion, which they often exhibit in this country.

This Catechism is entitled What every Christian people of the highly favoured British isles, in their heaven-conferred prerogative, rise up, and, resistless as the ocean in its mighty swell, let them decree in the vector of the same of the control of the same of the control of the same ocean in its mighty swell, let them decree in the vector of the same ocean in its mighty swell. justice to the millions of this land shall not dare, in their public acts and proclamations, practically to ignore or scornfully repudiate the very name and faith of Jesus, while they foster and honor the degrading superstitions of Brahma and Mohammed. Let the British churches, at the same time, arise and resolve, at whatnest, as they have never yet pendous work of supplanting the three thous-and years' consolidated empire of Satan in these reign. Then, instead of the flendish howl, with its attendant rapine, and conflagration, and massacre, we shall have millennial songs of grati-tude and praise from the hearts and lips of ran-

Jesus, Mary, and Joseph, I give you my heart | CHINESE MORALITY, Bayard Taylor, who and soul. If a temptation comes to you, turn from his general acquaintance with the nations away from it, and say, Jesus and Mary help me; of the world, and his quick insight into characteristics of the world, and his quick insight into characteristics. or say the 'than Mary' till it goes away. On Sabbath observance, it says, "It is an in to work for a deplorable account of Chinese morals. He

below them are deeps on deeps of depravity, so daily to the notice of every foreign resident-to inspire me with a powerful aversion to the Chi ese race. Their touch is pollution, and harsh as the opinion may seem, justice to our own race tle on our soil. Science may have lost some-thing, but mankind has gained by the exclusive policy which has governed China during the

The Religious Herald furnishes its readers with the following statistics taken from the Baptist Almanac for 1858

In number baptized, Virginia stands the first, dress delivered on the last Fourth of July, to Georgia the second, and Kentucky the third on the list; and this has been the case for several the citizens of Providence, R. I., by Rev. Dr. years past. South Carolina approaches within Sears, President of Brown University. Its sentiments are good at any time and in any place: cluding the German, Swedish and Welsh "Corruption is the Asiatic cholera which churches, 42,455 have been added to the "Corruption is the Asiatic cholera which passes over republics and leaves them weak, making them an easy prey to a military despot. The incorruptibility of the people is the only safeguard against the overthrow of the government. It is not enough to stand and cry out against corruption when it comes, Demosthenes did this, and yet Athens fell; Cicero did it, and yet Roman liberty fell. It was done up to the course of the western, 108,463. In the preceding the course of the western, 108,463. In the preceding the course of the western, 108,463. In the preceding the course of the western, 108,463. In the preceding the course of the western, 108,463. In the preceding the western, 108,463.

additions have been made to the churches in sness of our fathers, or a still greater harvest this section the past winter, and next year's re-Woman as well as turn will probably present a more far

1,000 to 1,500 each.

In the Western states, Indiana, Illinois, and lowa, each have had an increase of 2,000. did preceding year.

MURDER OF REV. MR. FREEMAN IN INDIA. We extract the following paragraph from the THE EARLY BAPTIST CLERGYMEN Newark (N. J.) Mercury, which will be perused

with painful regret:

"A letter was received on Monday by Rev. church in Concord, gave recently a historical sermon on the early Baptist ministry of New Hampshire, from which we glean the following facts:

The first Baptist minister who ever preached in New Hampshire was Rev. Hanserd Knollys, who was born in Lincolnshire, England, in 1588, and came to Dover, N. H., in 1637, where he headed, blood had collected in such quantities as to submerge the severed heads of previous victims, against which they stumbled as they years—"a good man," according to the testimony of Cotton Nather. For a bundred years thereafter nothing is heard of the Baptists in treaty or otherwise, in Central or South America, for

the purpose of colonizing there the free blacks from this country, and those who may hereafter obtain

der the flag of the United States. He believed that

JAN. 15. The Senate was not in session.

Reservation, the Matteson case, and other alt

Senate bill, making appropriations for indemni-

The news from Kansas in regard to the recent

election is somewhat confused. A telegram

under date of Jan 12 reports that the demo-

against the Lecompton constitution, the majori-

precincts there were two distinct polls kept

inst., and adjourned to Lawrence.

Kansas.

NEW ENGLAND IGNORED. The resignation of

resentatives, which has been filled by Crawford

Horrible Accident-Men Boiled in Liquid Iron.

"From Cherbough, we learn the details of a frightful accident. In the naval workshops of

West Union, Iowa, Jan. 2, 1858.

The opinion seems to prevail in the eastern States that the climate is much colder in Iowa there is New England. True, we have had two than in New England. True, we have had two severe winters, but this winter thus far is mild severe winters, but this winter thus far is mild and pleasant. The difficulty about moving west heretofore has been that provisions, stock and teams were scarce and dear. In the northern part of lows the reverse of all this is true at the pres-

should have been Registered instead of Eigin, is likely to succeed though feeble.

Some revival has been lately enjoyed within Some revival has been lately enjoyed within its limits. Eld. A. D. Babcock of Bradford, and bro. Janes of Chickasaw, (a licentiate,) and Bro. Henry Preston, (a licentiate,) of Fredericksburgh, are members of this Q. M., though burgh, are members of this Q. M., though their names do not appear in the Register. A. K. MOULTON.

For the Morning Star.

REV. LORIN GROW -Died at his residence in White River, Mich., on the 21st ult., after a protracted illness and great suffering, aged 51 years, 3 months and 5 days. On the 18th of Sept. last, he descended into a well to stone it up a few feet, and when nearly done, the chain attached to the windlass became detached, precipitating upon him a bucket of stone, of probably from one to one hundred and fifty pounds, crushing him terribly. He survived the effect of the terrible blow 3 months, 3 days, 1 hour and some minutes. From the sense of feeling in, or the use of his lower limbs. During his sufferings, he was patient, enduring without a murmur, the severely afflictive Providence of God. His faith was unshaken, he knew that his Redeemer lived, and because He lived, he should live also. He leaves a wife, (our mother) two sons and one daughter, to mourn their loss. He was a preacher of the gospel for many years, but had preached for and been a member of the F. W. Baptist denomination only about three years. Two years ago the 1st of March last, he was ordained in Chester, Ottawa Co., Mich., by a council appointed by the Chester church, of which he was a member. The council was composed of the Revs. E. G. Cilley, A. B. Toms, E. W. Norton, and S. Doane. Since then, he has spent the most of his time in and about White River. He has gone to his reward. We mourn not as those without hope, for we knew his life, his struggles. with his God. The funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. McCarthy, of the M. E. church. Text, Job 14: 1. Lewis Grow.

# Rebibals. Etc.

of grace commenced in Kittery. Quite a number have professed to have passed from darkness to light. Since the 1st of Oct. I have baptized us a visit on the afternoon and evening of Des. 31, 1837, 10; a number of whom have in this revival ob- for which they have our thanks.

DONATION. Our brenty and treatment of Des. 31, 1837, 1837, 19 tained hope in Christ. Others there are who Deerfield, Jan. 11, 18:8.

have not been baptized.

Last May I was engaged to supply our church there, which was in a low and somewhat distracted state. Divisions had done and were doing Danville, Jan. 2, 1838.

A Card. Many thanks to our kind friends in Danville and vicinity for a pleasant visit and a very liberal donation at the parsonage, on New Year's afternoon and even ling.

M. Colr.

Danville, Jan. 2, 1838. their sad work-discipline had been, evidently, much neglected. But there had been prayers offered—God heard them, and the result was the outpouring of his Spirit. I am happy to say that some of my Biote class are among the converts. None but a heart that loves, deeply lowes, revival, can know the desire of a servant of the great Master to see all the church in the work of the Lord. Such happiness has been denied me in Kittery. May those brethren, who are and have been for a long time delinquent, soon find and fill their places in the church to which they have given their heads. which they have given their hands.

I have closed supplying them. The society, if fortunate enough to agree on a man, and that one can be obtained, would like to engage a minister as pastor. PLUMER CHESLEY. Portsmouth, Jan. 8th, 1858.

HELLENVILLE, Jefferson Co., Wis., ? Dec. 26, 1857. Bro. Burr :-- I am still trying in my weak way to proclaim the gospel to two churches, one of which I organized about three years ago, called the 1st church in Concord, and the other, one year ago, called the 1st church in Rome .-The former contains between 50 and 60 members, mostly heads of families-and the latter about 20. We are enjoying a good degree of spirituality. Since I last wrote I have baptized some twenty-one or two persons, and there is an increasing interest in the churches. I here transmit you 13 new names for the Star.

JOHN G. HULL.

BRIGHTON, Washington Co., Jowa, Jan. 4, 1858. Bro. Burr :- The Lord is reviving his work in the Pilotburg church. I have been holding meetings with them the last ten days, and God has blessed his word. Sinners have been converted and backsliders reclaimed. On New Year's day I baptized two happy converts. Since Oceanica, 8. Oct. 4 to this time, there have been added to the church, four by baptism and three by letter. Others will be added soon.

J. H. WESSCHER.

FARMINGTON HILL, Me. - We had the pleasthe Queen, and Chancellor of the most noble ren at this place, and can say truly that appearances indicate a better state of things in Farmington. Bro. Bedell has taken hold of the work in good earnest, and in time too we think to save the church from desain. to save the church from despair. A benevolent Society has been organized, which is doing a good work; and a good Sabbath school has ford, in a recent speech at Reading, pointed out ent to witness the exercises. Two good loaded with presents for the scholars and friends.

At the hour appointed the company was called

It is said that one Englishman at Delhi, havto order, prayer was offered, hym remarks were made, after which the presents

## SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

MONTVILLE, Me.-Held with the Centre of the crusaders. church in Montville, Dec. 19-21. The churches | HESITATION IN SPEECH.-The London Times were generally reported by letters and delegates. olnville, reported revival and 15 to 20 converted. The meeting was one of interest. Next session with the church at West "Some persons cannot bring themselves to

So great were the numbers who flocked to hear the word on the Sabbath, that the multitude could not be convened within the sacral discovery." could not be convened within the sacred walls. There are some, who, worse than the Arch-The Spirit of God was sensibly felt among the bishop, carry their fastidiousness into writing,

ent time. Those therefore who intend to move hither will do well to improve the present time. Personally I have no special inducements to of-Personally I have no special inducements to offer to people to come to this country unless they please, but the disparagements of the West, and the gloomy prospects of those who move West, with which Eastern papers have been teeming for two years past, I cannot but regard as great with which Eastern papers have been teeming for two years past, I cannot but regard as great misrepresentations. What I have heretofore said in favor of this country I am prepared to confirm and substantiate, though it is a hard field for ministers.

Our new (Chickasaw) Q. M., with which I Sabbath in March, at 2 o'clock.

A Z. MITCHELL, Clerk. A. Z. MITCHELL, Clerk.

LORAIN, OHIO.-Held with the church in ERASMUS TIBBETS to preach the gospel of Christ. Next session with Spencer church.— Conference on Friday before third Sabbath in February next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN CANNON, Clerk pro tem.

# Aotices, Appointments, Etc.

Walton Quarterly Meeting. The next session of this Q. M. will be held with the Nortandford church, commencing on Saturday, Feb. 13—Corrence Friday evening preceding.

S. B. Smith, Clerk.

Raisin River Quarterly Meeting The next session of this Q. M. will be held at Frankli Centre, Lawrence Co., Mich., commencing Feb. G. John G. English, Clerk.

Washington Quarterly Meeting. The February term of the Washington Q. M., Pa., will be held with the Spring Greek church, Fessay, Feb. 5.

J. Smrst, Assis't Clerk. Bloomfield, Jan. 4, 1858.

Wayne Quarterly Meeting. The next session of this Q. M. will be convened with the Hannibal church, commencing Feb. 13, at 11 o'clock Preaching brethren of the Owere Q. M., will you come over and help us?

STEPHEN T. DEVOS, Clerk.

Chenango Union Quarterly Meeting -Will hold its next session with the Sherburne chuse Feb. 12-13-00nference will open on Friday; at 6-o'cloc P. M. Rev. J. M. Craqdall is appointed to preach t opening sermon. H. G. MESER, Clerk.

The Freewill Baptist meeting house in Factory village i Lisbon, Me., will be dedicated on Wednesday, the 20t inst. A. W. PUBISTON. Jan., 3558.

Dedication. The dedication of the Union meeting house in Naple will take place the 25th of the present month. Services to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. As it is the day befour Q. M., the ministers are particularly requested to be a the dedication.

Saccarappa, Jan. 12, 1858.

Rev. S. P. Feruald's name is not in the Register. He is however, in good standing, but the Clerk of the church dinot return his name. He has been preaching for nearly two years to a union meeting in East Kingston, N. H. Clerk of Rockinghum Q. M.

in their house of worship?

2. Are there any F. W. B. churches that have seats of that character, and if so, name them?

Outo.

Democrat into the Star of the 6th inst., about one fifth of the way through the composition, for "The writer also represents that is worth," &c., please read, The writer also represents that he is with, &c. Several other mistakes occur, but this is the only one necessary to actice. Typo of the Democrat is responsible for them.

## Various Paragraphs.

How to Manage Temptation .- Some years since, three Indians in the neighborhood of Green Bay became converted to temperance, although previously surpassingly fond of the brain thief. Three white men formed the charitable resolution of trying to draw them back. Placing a canteen of whiskey in their path, they hid themselves in the bushes to observe the effect. The first Indian recognized his old acquaintance with an "Ugh," and making a high step, passed on. The second laughed, saying, "Me know you." The third one drew his tomahawk and dashed it in pieces, saying, "Ugh, 'you conquer me, now I conquer you."

There are 103 Romish Bishops in the British dominions, distributed as follows: England, 15; Ireland, 31; Scotland, 4; Mediterranean, &c., 4; India and other parts of Asia, 15; Africa 3; British North America, 19; West Indies, 4;

TITLES .- What a commentary on the world's vain glory, says the Protestant Churchman, is such a modest, humble, Christian, Apostolic title as this : " Right Reverend Father in God, Lord Bishop of Oxford, Lord High Almoner to

been gathered, which celebrated the incoming that the attempts of the Indian Government to of the present year with a gift festival. It was truly a pleasant affair, and a multitude were research to witness the exercises. The group of the conclusion that it numbered at least 180,000, present to witness the exercises. Two good sized trees had been placed in the hall, and were 000, while it was more probable that the true

were sung, ing been captured by the mutineers, lent them ere delivered to the auxious ones, for whom important assistance as an artifleryman, to save they were designed, taking care that every schol- his life. Four others also, at Moradabad, turnar received something as a sacred memento in future years. The evening passed pleasantly, all present seemed pleased, and the children will we reflect that out of 5,000 Christians, exposed not soon forget the occasion. Success to our to death and still more horrible tortures, only five yielded their faith to their fears, we cannot but recognize an unswerving fidelity to religious faith not exceeded even in the more noisy era

in a recent issue, made the following incidental

Springfield, Me.—Held its Jan. term with the 2d church in Hodgdon. This church is enjoying a revival under the labors of the Rev. G. W. Haskell, who has lately baptized a number.—This added much to the interest of the meeting. So great were the numbers who flocked to hear the word on the Sabhath.

and give us not only the word they finally pitch upon, but all the previous tentatives. Thus duty and maintain its honor. It is only when matter, for which one page would abundantly we are just to our neighbors that we sustain our

SEPOY CRUELTY.—We regret to state that a bound to defend Nicaragua against the aggres-SEPOY CRUELTY.—We regret to state that a young lady, the daughter of a highly respected clergyman of this eity, who married a gentleman connected with the Indian service about a year since, has just returned, not only widowed, but terribly mutilated. The Sepoys have cut her tongue out and indicted other injuries.—

Bristol (Eng.) Mirror.

A POOR RICH MAN. Mr. James Morrison, only the right, but the daty of our naval forces to enter upon Nicroscopes and a point of the west-last variety of the control of the west-last variety of the service and the property brought back in sympathy for their wretched condition; and he hoped they would be taught that the rights of the Government must be respected. He maintained that it was not only the right, but the daty of our naval

ne of the merchant princes of London, recently forces to enter upon Nicaraguan soil, and arcest ied at the age of sixty-eight years, leaving an those whom the President denominates murderdied at the age of sixty-eight years, leaving an estate whose value is estimated at \$20,000,000. He was the son of a Scotch farmer, and went to London a poor boy with no capital but his inustry and trustworthiness, and engaged in the of an amendment thereto, to the effect that lry goods trade, in which he was the first to in- gress disavowed and condemned his conduct at Pundry goods trade, in which he was the lifst to introduce the principle of selling at a small
profit to increase the amount of his sales. He
was many years in parliament, and though a
self-educated man, possessed a refined taste the
self-educated man, possessed a refined taste the
self-educated man, possessed a refined taste the
self-educated man, possessed in refined taste the self-educated man, possessed in refined taste the self-educated man, possessed in refined taste the self-educated man, possessed in refined taste the self-educated man, possessed in refined taste the self-educated man, possessed in refined taste the self-educated man, possessed in refined taste the self-educated man, possessed in refined taste the self-educated man, possessed in refined taste the self-educated man, possessed in refined taste the self-educated man, possessed in refined taste the self-educated man, possessed in refined taste the self-educated man, possessed in refined taste the self-educated man, possessed in refined taste the self-educated man, possessed in refined taste the self-educated man, possessed in refined taste the self-educated man, possessed in refined taste the self-educated man, possessed in refined taste the self-educated m literature and art. With his immense wealth, in every word the President had written on Central for the last three years of his life he was in American affairs. for the last three years of his life he was in great fear that he should come to want. For more than two years he worked upon a farm of one of his tenants for twelve shillings a week, and for eighteen months was a regular appliance. The House, went into committee on the President's annual message. Mr. Blair of Mo., gave how the provider of the president's annual message. Mr. Blair of Mo., gave how the provider of the president's annual message. Mr. Blair of Mo., gave how the provider of the president's annual message. cant for relief to the parish, receiving twice a tice of his intention to offer a resolution for the ap week, with the town paupers, his two shillings pointment of a committee with instructions to inquire into the expediency of acquiring territory by

## General Intelligence.

FOREIGN NEWS. Liverpool dates to the 30th ult. have been

eccived. Commercial matters were still im- was opposed altogether to the schemes of rapacious roving in Europe.

India. The Bombay mails of Dec. 4 had ought to forthwith take steps with the view of such

reached England. The news of the relief a colonization, which was recommended by Jeffer-of Lucknow is confirmed. The enemy fought son, and approved by the fathers of the Republic. lesperately. The rebels had evacuated Luck- In advocating his proposition, he adverted to the now: Sir Colin Campbell asked for reinforcements, although his force is computed at 12,000. in fine order. The women, children and sick were safely conveyed to Cawnpore. The fighting before Lucknow was very severe. On the loth, the enemy suffered enormously. The Mills, that the sum of \$87,000 had been exfight on that day was one of the most severe ever witnessed. On the 19th, the enemy were the passage of the tariff act at the last session of flying in great numbers from Lucknow, and Congress, was debated at length, efforts being firing had nearly ceased. After the fight of the made to have the investigation include the al-16th, the bodies of 1300 Sepoys were counted in leged frauds in the sale of the Fort Snelling one place. Nena Sahib, with all his men and paggage, it is said, has joined the rebels at leged frauds and misdemeanors, but the order Gwalior. It is reported that the King of Del- inally adopted only embraces the \$87,000 hi's son and two nephews, after being tried by case. military commission, had been shot. The Daily The House took from the Speaker's table the News Bombay correspondent says the rebels at Oude have placed a boy on the throne, and keep ty for slaves carried from the Southern States him in state at Fyzabad, a city of 100,000 in- by the British during the last war. The readhabitants, defended by a large fort, with wall, ing of their names caused excessive merriment. ditch, round towers, and new intrenchments.—
Here the last great stand may be expected. Three companies of 34th native Infantry mutinied at Chittagong and marched to Dacea. One hundred Europeans were sent to intercept them.

Jaunpore territory is threatened by a large force

aunder date of Jan. 12, reports that the demoeratic State ticket is probably elected, but a from Oude. Serious disorders are anticipated majority of the legislature is free State. About in Rajpootna, and European troops were urgently wanted. The steamer Sarah Sands, while officers, but a very dicided expression was given conveying troops to India, took fire Nov. 11. and burned for fifteen hours. All the after part ty against it being set down at 10,000. In some of the vessel was destroyed. She put into Mauritius for repairs. The troops showed perfect discipline. The perservation of all on board was extraordinary.

NAPLES. The official report of the recent vert, was arrested for stuffing the ballot boxes, NAPLES. The official report of the recent and another named Redman, for receiving earthquake says it was confined to Citerior fraudulent votes. Political parties were much Principality and the province of Basnicate .-All buildings in Polensa were in ruins. Twelve All buildings in Polensa were in ruins. Twelve villages had nearly disappeared. Four hundred dead bodies were found at Castilla, and thirty at Polla. Fresh shocks were felt at Naples on the 19th and 20th, but there were no accidents. the 19th and 20th, but there were no accidents.

Jan. 11. Senate. On motion of Mr. Wilson Ohio legislature against the Lecompton scheme, resolution was adopted requesting the Secre- introduced by a democrat. They express confitary of the Treasury to report the amount of dence in the administration of Mr. Buchanan; revenue collected in each collection district for reaffirm the Cincinnati platform; look upon the each year from 1852 to 1857; the amount expended, and the number of persons employed the constitution to the vote of the people as unin the collection of the revenue for each of these wise and unfortunate for the peace of Kansas, years. Mr. Brown, who was entitled to the and instruct their Senators in Congress, and floor on the Kansas question, desired, as it was request their Representatives to vote against andergoing changes every day, to postpone his the Lecompton or any other constitution which remarks till the subject is in a more definite is not a clear expression of the will of the peoform, which will probably be the case ere long. ple. Mr. Hale wished, but was not ready, to express his views. On his motion, the question was compton constitution, while the Virginia House made the special order for Monday next. By of Representatives has passed resolutions in faunanimous consent, the President's Central vor of it. The following resolution has been American message was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the debate thereon postponed till said committee shall make a

Federal relations: House. Mr. Faulkner asked, but failed to obtain leave to report a bill to increase the mili-tary establishment by five additional regiments. House. Mr. Faulkner asked, but failed to The House went into Committee of the Whole on the President's annual message. Mr. Groes- The Fredericksburg (Va.) Recorder notes a beck heartily and fully concurred in the views remarkable falling off in the prices of the hire expressed by the President in his annual, and of negroes, ranging from fifty to seventy-five per his recent special messages, relative to the break- | cent. less than those obtained last year. At a ng up of the Walker expedition.

Jan. 12. Senate. The Senate proceeded to men brought only from three to eight dollars the consideration of the bill to repeal the act of per month. March, 1856, authorizing the Secretary of the Three rich farmers of western Massachusetts, Treasury to change the names of vessels in cer- have been victimized by a man peddling a comtain cases. Mr. Benjamin, in showing the ne- post manure. They gave their signatures in essity of the passage of the bill, said that he favor of the manure, and the rascal wrote money had a list of 92 vessels, the names of which had orders over them. cen changed within eighteen months. Thirty Letters from the Rev. Mr. Prettyman, a misf them had either been lost at sea or the means sionary of the Methodist Episcopal church, ref loss of life and property. The names were siding at Shumla, in Bulgaria, thus speak of changed to deceive the public when the vessels the price of food in that place: "Shumla is the were rotten and unseaworthy. He instanced cheapest place to live in we have ever been in. the Central America, whose name was changed A good sized loaf of bread can be bought for from George Law. One vessel had been con- one and a half cents, a shicken for five cents, demned and her name changed three times, and and eggs for two cents a dozen," &c. she went to sea and was never heard of afterwards. The bill was passed. Nathan Clifford Mr. Banks left a vacancy in the Committee of was confirmed as one of the Associate Judges Ways and Means in the National House of Repof the Supreme Court.

The House, after receiving the Central Amerof Georgia. This is another cut at New Engcan Message of the President, and a resolution land. There is but one republican left upon the laying the Constitution of Minnesota before committee. Congress, went into Committee of the Whole expressed their views on the Central American A French exchange has the following: on the State of the Union, and several members Lucstion. Mr. Kellogg of Ill. said that if ever frightful accident. In the naval workshops of that town there is a foundry for the manufacture. his friends it was now. Who could tell which ture of heavy iron castings. An immense cruwas the Administration portion of this House, cible hangs over the furnace, and when the metand what were Administration measures? Look at is in a state of fusion, this crucible is removand what were Administration measures? Look at the Senate. There, the Warwick of the party in the pride of his power, hurls defiance at ed in the sand. It happened that some twenty the Administration. The President entered up-on the Presidency with a plethoric Treasury which is now bankrupt. The Central Ameri-can question is pressing hard upon him. The fillibusters are about to overwhelm him. Besides, there is the Kansas question which he is Some of the men, more fortunate than their pressing forward for the destruction of the rights of freemen and the indignation which is hurled back is sinking him. Utah is beyond the General Government, and Brigham Young Wall may the Presis. s laughing him to scorn. Well may the Presi- their limbs with its fiery touch. A subsc dent exclaim-"Save me from my friends," As tion was opened for the poor fellows, while wait to Central American affairs, if the President ing for the hospital at Vessinet to receive them." was derelict at all it was because he did not Frederick Douglas's paper reports the arrival with a firm and steady hand carry out his in- at Rochester, New York, within sixty days structions and prosecute Walker while he was past, of forty fugitives from slavery, who have within our jurisdiction. This was not a ques- been cared for during their halt and sent fortion between Walker and the Government-it ward to the Queen's dominions.

A widow named Bargess appeared in the cars at Cumberland, Va., the other day, with a revolver in her hand, and attempted to shoot, and would have done so had not the passengers prevented her, Sandford B. Hall of Fairmount, who had just been married and was making a tour; and who had, at one time, paid his addresses to the infuriated hady, the cessation of the same causing jealousy.

Heavy Damages for Breach of Promise of Marridge. The New York Eveniap Post states that a married man named John A. Saal, residing in Brooklyn, made the acquaintance of the public schools, and succeeded by representing himself a farmer from the interior and man of means, in obtaining her consent to marriage. Accordingly the young lady left the achool and made due preparation. Saal's wrife fortunately found in one of her husband's poek et a marriage agreement between him and the lady. The wife visited the young lady, and exposed the duplicity of her husband. The result was a suit by the young lady. In defendant alfewed the suit to go by default; consequently the question of damages was tried before a Sheriff's jury, who assessed the defendant \$5000 as damages.

Philosopher Merriam says, there were fifty-mine "camphene and burning fluid murders" in 1857, and that seventy-fife others were wounded, six of whom were not expected to recover. The loss of property from confagrations resulting from fire from camphene and its kindred compounds, is stated in the various published account to one hundred and ninety-five dollars: and besides these was the loss of the school and the besides these was the loss of the school and the loss of the school and the besides these was the loss of the school and the lady. The loss of property from confagrations resulting from fire from camphene and its kindred compounds, is stated in the various published account to one hundred and survey which lies at the foundation of its property. The loss of property from confagrations in 1857, and that seventy of the control of the control of the control of the control o

extension of slavery was at the bottom of the agteen thousand dollars.

At the first election in Kansas, an invasion was made by armed men, who usurped the legislative power. It is shown by unimpeachable testimony, that of 6218 votes given in 1855, there were 4908 given by men not citizens or residents. The Government of the Territory dendunced the invasion and the fraud, and refused certificates of election. He was removed, and the first act of his successor was done the validity of the election.

given by men not cittsens or residents. The Governor of the Territory dendunced the invasion and the fraud, and refused certificates of election. He was removed, and the first act of his successor was to acknowledge the validity of the election and to declare his intuntion to enforce the laws of the legislature, admitted to be unconstitutional and barbaraous. The people thus deprived of their rights, assembled by delegates at Topeka, formed a State constitution, and petitioned for admission into the Union. This action, though irregular, was not without precedent; but neither the government of the United States, nor the parties invading, who had deprived them of their rights, could upon any just ground take advantage of their own wrong, to defeat this act of the people, upon pretext of irregularity. The constitution failed to obtain the assent of the Senate, and the State was not admitted. The violence and crime that have since avantaged the Territory under the legislature which denited to the people. He right of electing local or county officers, are well known.

During the past year another constitution has been formed at Lecompton. The convention did not represent the people, nor were its delegates elected by them. It has been officially reported to the President by the late Governor of the territory, that "the delegates who signed the constitution represent descarcely one tenth of the people;" that "marly one-half of the counterior of the convention for delegates." The convention refused to submit to the people the constitution, which recognizes slavery, for an affirmative or negative vote. With an additional pro-slavery clause, adopted by the people to vote upon the admission of the State under that constitution, which recognizes slavery, for an affirmative or negative vote. With an additional pro-slavery clause, adopted by the people to vote upon the admission of the State under that constitution, it is now sent to Congress, and your Senators and Representatives are called upon to vote upon the admission o

divided, the majority being bitterly opposed to The State legislature met at Topeka on the 4th Resolutions have passed both branches of the

mitted upon the most cherished and brilliant of her sons, while in the performance of Constitutional daty.

To escape difficulties that surround this subject, the Supreme Court of the United States, upon a question as to the extense its own jurisdiction, has assumed authority to pass judgment upon the poplitical powers of Congress and the people, in regard to the government of Territories, and to declare the Compromise Act of 1820 unconstitutional A power expressly given to Congress by the Constitution, exercised for seventy-years, with approval of every department of government, and with the assent of nearly every American statesman; a power inserted in the Constitution, as there is historical reason to believe, because the Congress of the Confederation had been compelled to exercise a similar power, confessedly without authority, and to which assumption Congress under the Constitution, by statute, gave validity and effect, is denied to Congress and the people, in a case over which, upon the determination of the Courtistelf, it had no jurisdiction whatever.

We are not left in doubt as to the reason of this Gov. Wise of Virginia, is out against the Leintroduced into the Kentucky House of Representatives, and referred to the committee on That the constitution for the government of

public hiring, it says, a few days since, negro

It is contended that in this great reform, reliance, wants be placed in efforts strictly moral, and that all begislative penalties are unwise and injurious—that men cannot be reformed of their habits by penal smactments. There may be more or less truth in this position; its fallacy, however, coasists in assigning to the Legislature a province essentially agregated to it. The Legislature assumes to deal with the braffic as it is supposed to effect injuriously the well being of the State, and does not address itself to the moral sense of the individual as to what is right or wrong in mural conduct merely. The legislator takes cognizance of the prevalence of a traffic exite of the conduct which we have the state with or upon paguerism and moral sense of the match merely. The legislator takes cognizance of the prevalence of a traffic which afflicts the State with orime, pauperism and disorder, and according to his observation is injurious to the public morals, health and general prosperity, and for these reasons, he seeks to suppresse it.

senoner Fiorids, burnt at Key West,—seventeen thousand dollars.

Ransas and the Dred Scott Decision.

Gov. Banks, in his late Message to the Legislature of Massachusetts, makes the following remarks on the Kansas question and the Dred Scott decision:

The recent sad history of Kansas challenges our attention. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise in 1854, and the creation of territorial governments opened to settlement a country occupied chiefly by Indians, and in which slavery had been prohibited by Southern men as a condition of the admission of Missouri. The repeal was affected under the pretext of establishing the right of self government, which is now for the first time denied, and the calamities that have occurred since, have resulted from that act of ineffable wrong.

At the first election in Kansas, an invasion was made by armed men, who usurped the legislative power.

solemn pledges that the constitution of this right, is to repel in the most decisive manner the doctrine of popular sovereignty.

Nothing but the direct intervention of federal influence can force through Congress the Lecompton Constitution; and if the government, with the sanction of the people, can force upon Kansas a constitution conceived in fraud and violence, it will be the weightiest blow ever given against free governments.

Violence and fraud, if successful in this instance, will be repeated whenever occasion demands it. It will not be limited to Territories or States. No shrine will be held sacred. The Senate Chamber of the United States has been already invaded, and this State was for a time bereft of a part of its representative power by an act of fearful wrong, committed upon the most cherished and brilliant of her sons, while in the performance of Constitutional duty.

To accepte difficulties that surround this subject.

To accepte difficulties that surround this subject in the performance of constitutional duty.

To accepte difficulties that surround this subject.

To accepte difficulties that surround this subject.

To accepte difficulties that surround the subject to your estimated upon the unaminity of the people in their support, particularly in that

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—S. E. Eaton, J. T. Weeks, Laconia G. Knowles, E. Northwood; G. Haley, H. Haley, A. Dudley, D. Bartlett, M. P. Knowlton, J. Knowles, J. B. Swain W. Northwood, O. J. Gray, Strafford; S. E. Hadley, Laconia; F. Russell, T. C. Scruton, E. Tebbets, Farmington,

We are not left in doubt as to the reason of this extraordinary conclusion. It is said by one of the learned judges, that the ease involved Constitutional principles "about which there had become such of the county required the settlement of them by judicial decision." It is hardly to be expected that a free people can dispose of their great interests without an occasional difference of opinion. It has been held, however, that such conflicts interested the courts with authority to limit the splittical powers of Congress or of the people. Chief Justice Many power to all cases in law and equiry," he says, "the Constitution had never been understood to confer on, that department any political powers whatever," to come within this description, a question must assume a legal form for forensic litigation and judicial decision. There must be parties to eomic into court who can write the proposed of the county of the constitution of the United States," may direct they are bound to submit."

The late decision, pronounced without just anthority and confessedly without juffindictions would excite less afarm were it not that thesame tribunal, which, as interpreted by the Freshreit they are bound to submit on the United States," may direct the States, and among others, our own, of cherished precognitives, and assume the right to determine how far slavery, irrespective of the will of the people, may exist in the States. The precaptual of the little of the problement of the little of the problement of the little of the problement of the little in intoxicating drinks. The prevalence of the traffic in intoxicating drinks. The providence of the traffic in intoxicating drinks. The providence of the traffic in intoxicating drinks. The providence of the traffic in intoxicating drinks. The research of the little in intoxicating drinks. The providence of the traffic in intoxicating drinks. The providence of the traffic in intoxicating drinks. The providence of the traffic in int

Receipts for Books.

The past week we have received 38 subscribers, and disontinued 16; increase 22. Decrease since the content of Vol. 32, 49. Home Mission. orain Q. M., Ohio, aloma Moore, Union Centre, N. Y., Foreign Mission.

Mrs. Potwine, 5,00. Eillington church, N. Y., 5,00, to constitute Mrs. A. L. Bar nes. life member, R. Michigan Y. M., Hillsdale charch, Migh., Steep Falls, Me., Missionary concert, Corain Q. M., Ohio, Saloma Moor, Mrs. 35,86 WILLIAM BURR, Treas Education Society.

H. Gilman, Sandwich, interest on note, WILLIAM BURR, Tre The Quarterly.

Previously absounced, D. M. Graham, New York City, J. Palmer, Greenbush, Wis, J. T. Hanna, Lane, Ill. C. Cook, Varysburgh, N. Y.,

Books Forwarded. ne package to Dea. J. Ladd, Brentwood, N. H., by ex press.
Two packages to Rev. James Colder, Shippensburgh, Pa.,
by mail.
Three packages to Geo. F. Spencer, Evansville, Rock Co.,
Wis., by mail.
One package to Rev. L. Cummings, W. Sumner, Me., by mail. ne package to E. T. Stetson, N. Abbington, Mass., by mail.

The package to Rev. J. D. Cross, S. Strafford, Vt., by mail.

Due package to Rev. Thos. Davis, Mcndots, Lasalle Co.,

III., by mail.

The books noticed as forwarded are not received n due time by the persons to whom they are directed, they hould notify us immediately.

REGISTERS. We would remind our friends hat we have a plenty of Registers yet remainng on hand, which we should be glad to dispose of. For terms, see advertisement.

We are glad to learn that Perry Davis' Vegetable Pair

### Married

In Deerfield, Jan. 1, by Rev. E. Tuttle, Mr. George C. Goss of Henniker and Miss Mary E. Whitler of D. In Gilmanton, Jan. 4, by Rev. Urlah Chasgi Mr. Stephen Hadley and Miss Sarah E. Chase.

At East Andover, Oct. 1, by Rev. D. S. Frost, Mr. W. H. Edmonds and Miss Olive J. Swain, both of Northwood. Nov. 11, Mr. Andrew J. Hall of Rauney and Miss Sasan Jane Bailey of Andover.

In Danville, Me., Jan. 1, by Rey. F. Morrell, Mr. Cha's Thurston and Miss Lydia S. Goss.

In Buxton, Me., Jan. 3, by Rev. D. A. Maddox, Mr. Andrew J. Berry and Miss Mary E. Berry of Limington. Oct. 4, by Rev. E. Allen, Mr. John A. Bay of Dixmont and Miss Urinda Marden of Swanxille. Oct. 21, Mr. Otis S. Garland and Miss Eliza J. Smith, both of Olxmont. In Lowell, Oct. 15, by Rev. J. B. Davis, Mr. Joel W. Clfaffee and Miss Susan A. Hammond. Dec. 13, Mr. Justus Blaisdeli and Miss Jennette C. Morse. Nov. 21, Mr. Richard S. Blai-deli and Miss Sarah W. Evans. Nov. 26, Mr. James W. Goodwin and Miss Mary Randall. Dec. 19, Mr. Elhanan W. Fairbrothers and Miss Sarah E. Noble. Dec. 30, Mr. John Moulton and Miss Anna P. West. Dec. 31, Mr. Grove Brown and Miss Mary E. Boynton. Mr. George E. Marrield and Miss Emily J. Bickford.

At West Fairlee, Vt., Jan. 3, in the church, by Rev. L. T. Harris, Mr. E. B. Harris and Miss Almira S. Kellogy, both of Worcester. Worcester.
In Dayton, N. Y., Dec. 29, by Rev. G. Donrocker, Mr Attert N. Wells and Miss Lucinda Hodges, both of Leon.
In Chemung, N. Y., Nov. 19, by Rev. O. S. Brown, Mr.
Barak Brown and Miss Florentine Willard. Nov. 17, Mr.
Charles A. Hanaford of Cherry Valley and Miss Helen Sill
of Chemung. Nov. 23, Mr. Thomas Wheeler and Miss
Harriet Ball.

BRIGHTON MARKET . . . Jan. 14. Market, 1400 B ef Cattle, 220 Stores, 2000 Sheep and wilch Cows—Sales at \$23 a 35; common do \$19, a 20. Feal Calves—Sales at \$2,50, 2,75 a 3 each.

Yearlings, None.
Two years old—\$21 a 24.
Two years old—\$24 a 30.
Three years old—\$24 a 30.
Hides—5 a 5 1-2c per lb (none but slaughter at this mar-

allow—6 a 6 1-2c per lb. elits—75 a 57c elab., telts—75 a 57c elab., heep and Lamble—1,50 a 1,75; Extra, 2,00 a 2,75. heep and Lamble—1,50 a 1,75; Extra, 2,00 a 2,75. wine, Storees—Wholesale, 6 1-2c per lb; retail. 6 a 8e; Hogs, d3.4 a 6 1-2c. tumber of stock cars over the different railroads; Westauf Fitchlorig, 85; Lowell and Boston, 120; Boston and Maine, none.

Remarks—Prices of Beef do not vary materially last week. Swep and Lambs the same. Swine—but

NEW KORK MARKET. . . . Jan. 14. ble, but, with only a finited, local and moderate export demand, the firmness a thated and the smarket declined slightly, the heaviness being the most marked on the low grades. The sales are 8,500 bbls, at 84,25, 4,30 for common to good State; 4,50 a 4,55 for extra dol; 4,25 a 4,30 for superfine Indiana and Michigan; 4,50 a 5 for extra dol; 4,65 a 4,75 for common to extra Round-Hoop Ohio; 5 a 6,50 for good to choice dol; and 52° a 7° for St. Louis brands and extra Genesee. Rye Floux, is more active, the demand is fair; sales of 350 bbis at 3 a 3, 0 for Jersey and 3,50 for Brandy wine, and puncheons, at 17. Buckwheat Flour is in moderate request at 2,25 ber 100 lb.

Gralin—The demand for Wheat is more active, in part for export, and the market is firm; sales of 3,00 bushels good. Southern White at \$1,25; 500 bushels Amber Tennessee at 1,15, and 12,000 bushels Milwaukee Club at 1,02 1-2. Rye is quiet at 72 a 73c. Barley js firm at 70 a 80c; the demand is more active; sales of 2,000 bushels at 90c. Oats are sim moderate demand and plenty at 42 a 446 for State; 33 a 39c for Jersey, and 45 a 46c for Western. Corn is decided by lower, the supply large, and the demand more active at the decline; in part for export, and more active, the supply large, and the demand more active at the decline; in part for export; sales of 24,000 bushels at 70 a 73 1-2c for new Yellow Southern and Jersey, and 72 a 75c for do. White, closing at the inside figures. White Beans are salable at 1,31 1-4 a 1,50 per bushel.

Hides—The feeding is unchanged; holders of prime Foreign do not offer freely and Domestic are steady; sales of 400 Southern at 10 1-2c cash, and 600 Central America on private terms.

Provisions—The demand for Pork is more active; the marked is atill unsettled, but closes firmer; a part of the marked is atill unsettled, but closes firmer; a part of the marked is atill unsettled, but close; the sales are 667 bbls, at \$11 for Prime; 14,50 a 14,75 for New Mess, and 17,25 for Clear. Beef is in limited request and is heavy, the large stock induces holders to offer it freely; the sales are 240 bbls at 5,75 a 6,50 for Country Prime; 9 as 10 for do Mess, and 13 a 14 for extra do.; Prime Mess is in mederate request and is heavy at 17 a 25. Beef Hams are in limited demand, at 14,50 a 10. Bacon is scarce and is wanted; good Long-Ribbed Middles would sell freely at 7 3 4 a 8c, free on bourd, if here. Out Meats are steady-and in good demand; sales of 250 hbds, at 8 a 3 3-8 for Hams and 66 for Shoulders. Dressed Hogs are not pleuty and wanted at 6 a 6 1 de. Lard is not, very plenty and in good frequest; sales of 254 bbls and tes at 8 3-4 a 9 1-40;—Butter is steady and in fair demand, at 11 a 156 for Ohlo and 12 12 a 18c for State. Cheese is in fair demand at 8-a 8-

STRAFFORD SEMINARY. THE Spring Term will commence on Monday Feb. 22, 1858, and continue eleven weeks, under the illistruction of Mr. J. M. P. BACHELDER. Tuition from \$3,00 to \$4,50, according to studies ALFRED TASKER, Sec'y. Strafford, Jan. 11, 1858.

PROSPECTUS. For publishing THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE

AND HILLSDALE JOURNAL. The Monthly Magazine and Hillsdale Journal will be published monthly at Hillsdale, Mich. It will be printed upon heavy paper, and upon new, clear type. Each number will contain forty octavo pages, including the cover.

clear type. Each number will contain forty octavo pages, including the cover.

'The first number will be published in January, 1853, if the subscription list is sufficient to justify it. Terms: Sl a year, invariably in advance, or upon reception of the first number. Any one sending the numes of ten subscribers and \$10, will receive an extra copy for his services. Each subscriber will have his copy mailed to his own name from the office of publication. Hance every name and Post Office should be written distinctly.

The Monthly Magazine will be devoted to Morals, Religion, Education, Literature, and Gen-The MONTHLY MAGAZINE will be devoted to Morals, Religion, Education, Literature, and General Intelligence. It will be made up chiefly of short articles of sterling value, such as every reader will wish to preserve—occupying a middle place between the Morning Star and the Freewill Baptist Quarterly. Each number will contain a summary of General Intelligence, and a brief Monthly Review of current events in the religious and political world.

view of current events in the religious and political world.

The times are hard; and on this account the prospect has appeared so discouraging, that the issuing of this Prospectus has been deferred a number of weeks. But so many friends from different States have urged us to go forward, that in obedience to their demand this enterprise is now inaugurated. The reasons for such a publication are obvious, and the unanimous voice of all its friends has seemed to be that it should go forth from Hillsdale.

The time is show; but if each one will do what he can without delay, it will be found that the time is long enough, and that the "times" are easy enough to accomplish the undertaking.

Send in immediately the names of subscribers and the money; or if it be more convenient, send immediately the names of subscribers, and forward the money when the first number is received. Let all who are interested work a few hours the same day

money when the first number is received. Let all who are interested work a few hours the same day this paper comes to hand, and the object is achieved. All Freewill Baptist ministers—ordained or licensed—and all others who will send as subscribers and the money, are hereby authorized to act as Agents. Direct all letters to Edw. B. FAIRFIELD, Hillsdale,

Mich. EDW. B. FAIRFIELD. Tank.

# Poetry.

THE HARVESTERS. BY J. W. BARKER

Pray ye, therefore, that the Lord of the hard and forth laborers into his harvest." Stretch forth thy hand, great Husbandm Send laborers to thy harvest field, The grain is ripening, day by day,
Who shall the polished sickle wield?

The sky grows dark, the skirting clouds, Portentous shroud the distant hill. The storm-king rising in his might. Will soon his dreaded mission fill

Already now the driving wind Is sweeping o'er the distant plain, And threat'ning in its fury oft To desolate the spreading grain.

And night, around the mountain's brow, Her mantle soon will gather, What heed we then, in that dark hour The shape of wind or weather?

O send amid the bending ears, The gleaming of the polished steel, The steady stroke, the mighty arm, The willing heart, the ready will.

All o'er the field, beneath the shade, Faint hearts and feeble hands recline. Snatching a cluster here and there. Then slumbering till the evening time These, men have sent, poor hireling souls

With certain glittering armor on, But few the sheaves they gather in, From morning till the set of sun. Their sickle, not the shining blade, Forged by the Master Workman's hand,

Tho' thick with burnished gold o'erlaid, Can ne'er the arduous toil withstand. And thousands tarry, tho' the call Is waxing greater day by day,

Seeking by dint of human love. To smooth the gospel laborer's way. In classic hall, full many a blade, Is forged thro' years of constant toil, Yet in the battle for the right,

They fail the foes of truth to foil. Go out at morn, with burning heart, Nor faint at noonday's scorching heat, Thy sickle be the word of God,

Thy armor, be his grace complete. But ne'er on human lore alone, Dare venture thy success at toil, Nor deem thy armor half complete, Unless around thy busy feet, The light of love illume the soil.

Beneath the cooling shade, no more, Ye hireling souls at ease recline,-Thrust in the sickle manfully, And gather sheaves-'tis harvest time.

Then, bending 'neath thy precious load, Returning, thou shalt surely come, Bright, golden sheaves will crown thy toil, And thou wilt shout the "harvest home." Niagara Falls.

> AN APPEAL. Men and women have you wealth?
> Think then of the poor man's woes!
> Have you cheerful hearts and health? Have you cheerful hearts and health?
> Give to other hearts repose!
> Think from whence the day-springs flow,
> Think who watches oler your sleep,
> Round the hearth-stone meekly bow,
> And your early promise keep.

# The Samily Circle.

THE THREE WISHES. A STORY FOR THE YOUNG.

> BY MRS. MARY JANE PHILLIPS. Conclusion. CHAPTER 9.

And how was it with Jean Morley all this time. He was happy because he was good .-His heart, like a pure fountain, overflowed with love to God and his fellow men, and he was respected and beloved by all who knew him. He lived in the neat little parsonage, and his sister Emmy, now grown to be a beautiful and interesting woman, with a kind, motherly look on her face, which made people forget she was an old maid, kept house for him. It was a very quiet, cozy arrangement, and they must have enjoyed it exceedingly, but people said, and with good reasons, that there was to be a great change in the spring. And sure enough, when the flowers med and the birds came back with their gleesome songs, Emmy went out into the country to keep house for a widower, and be a mother to three sweet little children.

Then for awhile the parsonage seemed very lonesome and desolate, but when the roses under the parlor windows bloomed, and the honeysuckle over the portico hung full of rich, red clusters, a bright young creature, full of life and gayety, with dimpled cheeks and loving blue eyes, came to gladden the place with her presence. And all who knew the minister's wife, loved her, for she was good as she was beauti-

Very happily the summer days passed, and when the winter came with its long evenings there was no happier home, we venture to say, in the wide world, than Jean Morley's.

It was a clear bright night, in the middle of December: the fire burned cheerily in the grate, and threw its ruddy light warmly, against the minister and his wife as they sat by . the little round table. She was sewing very busily, and he was reading in a low, soft voice, that had a' world of music in it. Soon the article was finished, and after discussing its merits awhile, Mr. Morley leisurely turned the paper to look at the lomestic news. The first article that caught his eye, was headed "Fire! Fire!" and he proceeded to read as follows :-

"We regret to announce to our readers that a fire broke out in this place last Monday night and the new and beautiful block of buildings on the corner of Maine St., together with the extensive grocery and hardware establishment belonging to Jared Miles, Esq., was entirely consumed. The firemen were on the ground almost as soon as the alarm was given, but the flames were under such headway that it was impossible to arrest their progress. Seeing that his building must be consumed, and driven to frenzy by thoughts of the loss he should sustain thereby, Mr. Miles rushed into the burning building and after a moments' absence, reappeared at the chamber window, throwing his arms about and calling wildly, ' Save my money! Save my money!' The next moment the of fell in, but above the crash, there was a shrick which sent a thrill of horror to the heart of each spectator.

Next morning, when the workmen were clearing the rubbish away, they found the charred corpse of the wretched man close by the iron safe, which, with its golden treasures, had tempted him to this horrible death."

When the minister commenced reading this paragraph his wife looked up from her sewing. As he proceeded, she saw that he grew very pale, and when at the conclusion, the paper fell from his trembling hands, she inquired anxious-

ly the cause of his agitation. For a moment Mr. Morley did not reply, then folding the paper and laying it on the table, the

"I knew Jared Miles, Julie, and I will tell

Then he went away back into the dim but need not, by fretfulness of spirit, but let cheerwell-remembered past, and told of the three fulness and hope buoy you.

Do difficulties, dark and frowning, meet you?

am not half so good as I wished to be when I road.

Have you the greatest blessing a true woman's that the standard of the sta

eyes looked levingly up in Jean's face.

There was a calm and holy look on the minister's face while he spoke, and when in a low voice he said, "Let us pray," and the two knelt in the dim light to offer their evening petitions, in the dim light to offer their evening petitions, belittles and degrades and mars it, the demonstration of heaven than earth in that litholy name."

For the holy angels, tho' all unseen, Were listening in glad radiance there; And they bore to heaven with joy, I ween, The tho'ts that were syllabled forth in prayer.

CELTRACY

Is the ruin of any nation; it is a greater morcurse than drunkenness ever has been; and dian. the parent who countenances it is, to that ex-tent, his child's worst enemy, whether that child be son or daughter. As nations and communi-ties prosper and grow older, the lines between be son or daughter. As nations and communities prosper and grow older, the lines between wealth and poverty become more distinct; and, with equal pace, the strife for riches becomes a passion and a desperation, with a declining morality; and with all this, fewer persons marry, and they, at a later age in life—the unmarried setting up private establishments; while the more successful inaugurate a style of living largely beyond the profits of their business; when on any financial jar their rickety plans are deranged, and they are the first to go into bankruptcy. But, besides these two classes, there is a third, far outnumbering both, whose profligacy is of the more common sort, spreading its demoralizing and corrupting influences far and wide. Look at Stockhelm, the capital of Sweden, once the fear of nations, when Charles the Fifth led her armies! But now enervated by her demoralizations, she exists only by sufferance. In Stockholm, very near half the registered births are illegitimate. In Paris, one child in every three is born out of wedlock. It is very easy to see that the cause of this is largely oweight the sum and the sense of every three is born out of wedlock. It is very easy to see that the cause of this is largely owing to deferred marriage. In our own country, especially in our large cities, the fact is everywhere observed, that young men are putting of marriage till a later and later period of like—Very many do not entertain the thought of it until past thirty; in the mean time, as a matter of course, do worse—and they begin to complain of rheumatism, the patent indicator of their immoralities.

But why do young men put off marriage un-

HOME WHISPERS TO WIVES AND MOTHERS. FRETFULNESS.

we know.

She was handsome, at least she might have been; for fair and regular features will look ugly, when the scowl of peevishness mar them. She was smart and efficient in the management old so so smart and efficient in the management of her downstip affairs. Her house was a modely and the smart of her downstip affairs. Her house was a modely controlled the smart of her downstip affairs. of her domestic affairs. Her house was a mod-el of order, and the ways of her household were looked after well, but I have seen more comfort, where there was less system and order. She was intelligent, and when the demon that enthralled her slumbered for a little, and her fine features were irradiated with the smile and glow of social cheerfulness, she would seem to be a most engaging woman. She was self-sacrificing. Her ease and preferences she would yield to the good of others, but the most preness and complaint, till the value of the bene- She says: faction was wholly lost, or greatly marred to the

She was religious, and labored to advance the saw the moment approach when we have saw the moment approach to the same saw the moment approach when we have saw the moment approach to the same saw the moment approach to the saw the moment approach to the saw that the same saw the moment approach to the same saw the same s

little boys who wove garlands and made wishes by the river side. And he gave a sketch of their lives and told how each had gained his way? Let the light of a quiet spirit brighten wish.

"They were successful, all but me, Julie. I

as a boy."

"Did you wish to be an angel?" and the blue heart craves, affectionate friends, a pleasant home, a loving and noble man for a companion, res looked lovingly up in Jean's face.

"Yes, Julie, almost an angel. I wished to to the Great Giver, keep you always from the be as good as a human being could be, and I fear I am very far from that. But our heaven- ly Father has been very kind to me. Indeed, he has showered unmerited blessings upon me all my days, and while I live, I will bless His however blessed and favored, must at times en-

fretfulness.

To her who has become already a bond-slave, there is a victory that may be achieved, a con-quest that, by God's grace, may be attained, though it will only be through hard-fought battles, and as the reward of ceaseless vigilance. To one who does indeed achieve such a conquest, watching angels might well send tri-umphant cheers—and before such the warrior's victories are insignificant.—Advocate and Guar-

PRAISE YOUR WIFE.

Praise your wife, man; for pity's sake give

plain of rheumatism, the patent indicator of their immoralities.

But why do young men put off marriage until thirty and over? The reasons are two-fold.

Poverty and pride. They can not afford to live in the style which their ambition aspires to.—

Hall's Journal of Health. short, they thank everybody and everything out of doors, because it is the custom, and come home, tip their chairs back and their heels up, pull out the newspaper, grumble if wife asks Fret, fret, fret—scold, scold, from morning them to take the baby, scold if the fire has got down; or, if everything is just right, shut their to night, in haste or leisure—when it rained to night, in haste or leisure—when it rained or the sun shone; Mrs. More always found or the sun shone; Mrs. More always found say to her, "I thank you," say to her, "I thank you," I tell you what, men, young and old, if you I tell you what, men, young and old, if you

her.

"She began it when she was a child, for her mother fretted before her and taught her how. She practiced her lessons well as she grew up. She carried the habit with her into the home of her married life, and scarcely kept it out of sight during the honey-moon. After she became a mother she found occasion to fret every day and almost every hour of her life, till she came to be the most accomplished fretter that we know.

I tell you what, men, young and cld, if you did but show an ordinary civility towards those common articles of house-keeping, your wives; if you gave the one hundred and sixtieth part of the compliments you almost choked them with before they were married; if you would stop the badinage about who you are going to have when number one is dead, (such things wives may laugh at, but they sink deep sometimes;) if you would cease to speak of their faults, however banteringly, before others, fewer women would seek for other sources of bappiness than your

# Illiscellany.

THRILLING ACCOUNT OF THE RE-

A lady of the rescued party has given a most nteresting description of the events in Lucknow would baptize with the unholy waters of fretful-"On every side death stared us in the face; no human skill could avert it any longer. saw the moment approach when we must

soul.

She was a wife and mother. She loved her family well, she thought; she toiled for them; all would be over. The engineers had said so, she strove to advance them in life, but she never loved them well enough to conquer her enemy for their sakes, nor did she ever make their home or their daily life, what these should be to whom God gives and continues a wife and mother.

were resolved rather to die than to yieig, and were fully persuaded that in twenty-four hours all would be over. The engineers had said so, and all knew the worst. We women strove to encourage each other, and to perform the light duties which had been assigned to us, such as conveying orders to the batteries and supplying the men with provisions, especially cups of coffee, which we prepared day and night. I had expected that in twenty-four hours all would be over. The engineers had said so, and all knew the worst. We women strove to encourage each other, and to perform the light duties which had been assigned to us, such as conveying orders to the batteries and supplying the men with provisions, especially cups of coffee, which we prepared day and night. I had even even to the said would be over. The engineers had said so, and all knew the worst. We women strove to encourage each other, and to perform the light duties which had been assigned to us, such as conveying orders to the batteries and supplying the men with provisions, especially cups of coffee, which we prepared day and night. I had even the conveying orders to the batteries and supplying the men with provisions, especially cups of coffee, which we prepared day and night in twenty-four hours. to whom God gives and continues a wife and mother.

Her husband grew dwarfed in soul, and soured and hard in social character. Her children — most to be pitied, who had the first delicate buddings of life's spring time nipped by such biting frosts — suffered in their sensibilities, and exhibited such excrescences of character, and such warpings of soul as might have been expected. The sweetest fragrance—the sunniest light of home, never shed its aroma or its brightness in their daily paths. Some learned from her to fret and complain, and they transmitted the same curse to other households and another of generation. Some with finer sensibilities shrank and withered under it; while in some souls the waters of bitterness and misanthropy wore deep, broad channels; for there was a numerous household to feel the blight.

She felt and knew that her family did not love her as she would have had them love her. She saw that they were glad to live out of her to my ear; my companion stood upright beside to m love her as she would have had them love her.
She saw that they were glad to live out of her presence, though she was conscious that she lived and labored for them. This created in her a sense of injustice done her, which engendered a feeling akin to bitterness as she advanced in life, and over this she fretted still more intensely, till, dear reader, she fretted herself into the grave.

I was aroused by a wild unearthly scream close on we are; my companion stood upright beside me, her arms raised, and her head bent forward in the attitude of listening. A look of intense my hand, drew me towards her, and exclaimed, by intense and exclaimed, and over this she fretted herself into the grave. grave.

The looker on, as he summed up the results, of her life work—her woman's work—might have written over all her opportunities for great and blessed achievements, "Wanting,"—"Failures,"—"Lost,"—"Marred." And wherefore?

Because of this enemy—a feeble one at first. and blessed achievements, "Wanting,"—"Failures,"—"Lost."—"Marred." And wherefore? Because of this enemy—a feeble one at first, but nourished and cherished through many years, grown at length her conqueror and master.

O woman! whose highest honor it is to mature and rear earth's men and women for God's service, and to breathe over the homes where you rear them, something of the atmosphere of that Home yours should typify, exorcise, I enter a you, this foul spirit, this demon, fretfulness, from your domain. Let its sheadow never darken your threshold. Let its breath never blight the spirits where it is your province to ward and watch.

Would you be good and true where God has placed you? Would you have yours—your own dear ones, large of soul—loving and beloved in their lives, living in sunshine and scattering smshine? Would you be to them while you live, and live in their memories after your feeting Him in their lives? Then let your brow never be clouded, your tones sharpened, the loving heaming of your eve never quenched by a doubt of the fact. That shrill nenetrating.

ifesting Him in their lives? Then let your brow never be clouded, your tones sharpened, the loving beaming of your eye never quenched by this foul spirit, that gathers its venom and blight from discontent and unholy unrest. A truly noble man, a loving imocent child, might find a better home in a den of stinging reptiles, than with "a brawling" or "fretful" woman in a wide house on the foc, then in softer tones seeming with "a brawling" or "fretful" woman in a wide house.

If you are sick, and cannot give to your home, service and care, give them the smile of a calm, unruffled soul, the sunshine of peace and love, and trust in God.

If you are burthened with care and toil, add not to the load you must needs carry, one you

murmured voice of prayer. Then all arose, and there rang out from a thousand lips a great shout of joy which resounded far and wide, and lent new vigor to that blessed pibroch. To our cheer of 'God save the Queen,' they replied by the well-known strain that moves every Scot t After that nothing else made any impression on me. I scarcely remembered what followed. Jessie was presented to the General on his entrance into the fort, and at the officers' banquet her health was drunk by all present while the pipers marched round the table playing once more the familiar air of 'Auld lang syne."

idly imaginative pages of Scott—comparable in the structure in an instant. Traditions have thrilling interest to the advance of Havelock's column upon Cawnpore and Lucknew. There were incidents connected with it so touching and so sublime, that the brain of man could never have ventured to conceive them, and I do his carrying mules, when other food failed. rnestly trust that that heroic and good man may yet be spared to narrate, in his own simple language, those fearful scenes of which he form-ed so great a part. It seems to me as though a special Providence had always protected and preserved him for some extraordinary work—for, although the last thirty years of his life have been passed amid the din and roar of the in horror those which have lately been enacted -although he has served in every campaign in India from the first Burman war, of which, by the way, he wrote at the time an interesting moir, yet he has come out of every battle-field unscarred and untouched. In the swamps of Ava, in the fatal passes of Cabool, within the walls of Jellalabad, in the desperate struggle with the Sikhs on the banks of the Sutlej; although he saw his old commanders fall around him, and he had three hotses shot under him, not a hair of his head was touched—thus ememplifying in his own person the passage of Holy Writ, "A thousand shall fall at his side, and ten thousand at his right hand, but it shall

THE HEADT OF NAPOLEON. The following curious circumstance was sta-The following curious circumstance was stated to me on good authority:—When the body of Napoleon was opened at St. Helena his heart was taken out, and, preparatory to its final destination, put in a basin of spirits and water, and left for the night on a table in the bed-room of the medical man who had charge of the mathematical awakened from a slight slumber by a heavy then thought of trying a tin or lead pipe, by in splash from the basin, and starting up, serting the pipe in the pump down to the ice, alarmed, he rested on his elbow, and by the light of a taper looked eagerly around the apartthe pipe would quickly melt its way through
ment before he should spring from the bed.
Not the shadow of an intruder was to be seen.
What had moved the basin? Had that mighty ly. On inquiry I found a tin pipe, half inch in heart, scorning to be quelled even by death, regained some of its terrible energies? Was it cheaper than lead, and could be easily inserted still leaping with life? Ha! catching the appearance of something moving in the corner of the room, he saw the heart of Bonaparte going and down through it. I got a few the room in the corner of the room, he saw the heart of Bonaparte going and down through it. I got a few the room in the corner of the room, he saw the heart of Bonaparte going and down through it. the room, he saw the heart of Bonaparte going and down through it. I got one five feet long, into a hole in the wall, and jumping from bed and it cost me fifty cents, and had a small tuninto a hole in the wall, and Jumping was just in time to seize and rescue it from the was just in time to seize and rescue it from the mel in the top end.

When I have thus thawed out my pump,

GOOD OLD ADVICE

Noah Webster, the great lexicographer, wrote letter to his neighbors in 1786 in relation to the hard times, which reads as though it might have been written this morning. It concludes as

their plumes. Feathers and fripperies suit the in the interior.

Cherokees, or the wench in your kitchen, but

Let us, then, make another suggestion they little become the fair daughters of America; out of the dry goods imported you may save £150,000 a year, more than enough to pay the interest of our public debts. My countrymen, I am not trifling with you. Jam's erious; tar, (a cheap article,) and plunge into it the lower are not of each nost; or apply the tar with a the wheat, the corn, the butter, the cheese, the ter-proof for many cider, the beer, those luxuries that are heaped with profusion on your tables? if not, you must expect to be poor. In vain do you wish for mines of gold and siver; a mine would be the greatest curse that could befall this country. It is country in streams. Trile not with serious subjects or spend your breath in empty wishes.
Reform, economize; this is the whole of your
political duty. You may reason, speculate,
complain, raise mobs, spend life in railing at
Congress and your rulers, but unless you im-

THE CAUSE OF THE GULF STREAM. The deep sea soundings of Lieut. Berryman department of pomological enterprise. ave done much to confirm a previous theory as fruit commands a more ready sale or a of two thousand feet, in the straits of Florida, those who have valuable trees in good bear the temperature of the ocean is only three de-grees above freezing while in the deep soundings on the telegraph route it is found the temperature is ten to fifteen degrees below the freezing point. those who have trees profit from them. Let gestions; they indicate the only legitimate course to be pursued.—New England Farmer. Hence, according to well-known laws, the comparatively warm and light waters of the gulf, made lighter by the masses of fresh water from the Mississippi and other rivers, rise and flow off towards the colder regions of the north. At the colder regions of the north, and the colder regions of the north of the city, has recently invented a machine for healing corn and other field crops, by which southward against the surface current.

ed-together" should be "They are united." "I shall fall down" should be "I shall fall;" down superfluous. You do not lift up; "to lift p" should be "to lift;" you can not lift a

Wisconsin .- The annual report of the Secretary of State of Wisconsin gives some interesting statistics concerning the industrial activity of that State. Returns from all but thirteen out of the fifty counties in the State show that the orchards of Wisconsin are just beginning to produce apples. The number of bushels rereduce apples. The number of bushels re-produce apples. The number of bushels re-tred for last year is 35,145, valued at \$43,065, he production of barley, which is used chiefly at the manufacture of lager beer, was 408,856 ashels, valued at \$399,178. Of peas and beans bushels, valued at \$399,178. Of peas and beans there were raised 34,706 bushels; of corn 5,-1000,790 bushels, valued at \$2,486,594; of oats 6,312,304 bushels, worth \$2,707,800; of wheat, 5 the great staple of the State, 8,717,756 bushels, valued at \$8,101,090; of rye, 220,531 bushels, worth \$136,659; of potatoes, 2,318,694 bushels, worth \$2,162,470; of butter, 6;655,686 pounds, valued at \$1,169,014; of chase, 444,932 pounds, and the state of t worth \$2,162,470; of butter, 6;655,686 pounds, valued at \$1,069,914; of cheese, 444,933 pounds, worth \$48,653. The value of the lead and from produced was \$572,840. The value of the catter on hand in the counties returned was \$6,791,200; of those slaughtered during the year, \$533,950. Value of hogs on hand, \$662,159; laughtered \$1.500.

From the same report it appears that the school fund of the State now amounts to \$3,090,506, the income from which is \$246,863. The University fund amounts to \$316,566, and the income thereon to \$22,000. The entire expenditures of the State for the current year it is estimated will exceed the revenues by about \$70,000.

THOMAS JEFFERSON'S FATHER---PETER JEFFERSON'S physique is described by

Mr. Randall as follows :

He was a man of gigantic stature - plain, and averse to display-he was grave, tacitura, slow to make, and not over prompt to accept advanc-es. He was one of those calmly and almost sternly self-relying men, who lean on none—who desire help from none. And he certainly had both muscles and mind which could be trusted! He could simultaneously "head up"—raise from their sides to an upright position— Tails from their sides to an upright position—two hogsheads of tobacco, weighing nearly a thousand pounds apiece! He once directed three able-bodied slaves to pull down a ruinous shed by means of a rope. After they had again and again made the effort, he bade them nothing in romance—not even in the most vividly imaginative pages of Scott, confine sale.

As TO ECONOMY .- When all the white people of the United States reduce their expenses one shilling a day, it makes a difference of eighons of dollars a week, and over fifty millions every month. If the nation could be for, although the last thirty years of his life kept on a reasonably short allowance from now two been passed amid the din and roar of the to the 1st of May, what we would save would alone make us rich.

## Agricultural.

THAWING OUT PROZEN PUMPS. In the coldest time we had in January last,

my pump froze up, down to the box below the bucket. I poured in hot water research. ing one day, but could make no impression up-on it seemingly. I poured in a pint of salt, but that did no good. My cattle went two days with-out water, looked hollow, and showed signs of great thirst. My neighbors told me that I should always be troubled thus with the old wooden pumps, and must get a chain pump, as they never froze up. But I could not make it convenient to get one this winter, and so I set In the course of the night the doctor was start it; so I plugged up the gimblet hole. I

lasts all day, and sometimes a week, according to the weather. A few moments with the pipe and hot water, makes all easy again. So says a correspondent of the Country Gentleman.

SETTING FENCE POSTS.

We hear frequent complaints of the perishableness of fence posts set in the ordinary way "Never buy any useless clothing. Keep a good suit for Sundays and other public days, but let your common wearing apparel be good substantial clothes and linen of your own manufacture. Let your wives and daughters lay aside the wood still further, and causes a rapid decay

you feel the facts I state; you know you are poor, and ought to know the fault is all your own.

Are you not satisfied with the food and drink which this country affords, the beef, the pork, the specific points of the crevices.

As second application is desirable, as soon as the first becomes dry, and will make the timber was

SALT FOR PLUM TREES.

It is now almost impossible to cultivate any There is gold and silver enough in the world, kind of plums in this climate, unless salt enters and if you have not enough of it, it is because liberally as an ingredient into the compost apyou consume all that you earn in useless food and drink. In vain do you wish to increase the conjunction with houseashes, there appears rarely to be much difficulty in producing good and healthy trees, which ultimately prove highly neys, on your present system of expenses, you would still have no money. It would leave the When trees are set in situations in which application of composet is not received. ountry in streams. Trifle not with serious sub- cation of compost is not feasible, or where

port less than you export, unless you spend once or twice a year in a whiskey lye, and supplies than you earn, you will eternally be poor." plied with two or three quarts each of salt— care being taken to retain the soil around their roots light and free from weeds, we should hear far fewer complaints of want of success in this to the cause-or one of the causes-of the price in the market. Good plums are at pres Gulf Stream. It is ascertained that, at a depth ent so scarce as to render them a luxury, and

towards the colder regions of the north. At ell, of that city, has recently invented a machine for hoeing corn and other field crops, by which it is calculated that one man and one horse will store the equilibrium. Thus there are two currents, an upper and and under, flowing in contray directions. The upper is apparent and well known as the Gulf Stream; the under is frequently demonstrated by the fact of immense icebergs, reaching down thousands of feet below. frequently demonstrated by the fact of immense icebergs, reaching down thousands of feet below the surface of the ocean, being seen floating of the plant to be cultivated, as nicely and easily as can be done with the hand hoe, and as fast as a horse can walk. For hoeing and hilling corn, potatoes, and other crops, the cultivator is used with a double mould-board, and it hoes around one side of two rows at the same time, earthing much or little as may be desired, and when used with a single mould-board, it will perform all what thou hast promised, more strictly than an angle mond-board, it will perform all the operations of plowing, harrowing, and sowing, at one operation. We regard it as one of the greatest labor-saving inventions ever introduced, and are glad that so original and excellent an invention is the result of the enterprise and skill of a Worcester mechanic.

## Obituaries.

Died in Vienna, Me., Nov. 27, (the 2d anniversary of her birthday) after a distressing sickness of five days, Lucz Cora, only daughter of Alfred and Maria L. Neal. A happy and joyful disposition endeared her to her parents, brothers, and grand-parents, but death has blighted all the fond hopes which they cherished of her future life.

M. L. N.

Died in Dec. last, at the residence of John Lane,
South Strafford, Vt., Mr. George Wells, of Merrimack, N. H. aged 36 years. He was formerly a
resident of Strafford, Vt. His sickness was long
and distressing, but it was borne with patience to
the last. He leaves one brother and sister to mourn
their loss. Funeral attended by the writer.

J. D. Cross.

worth \$48,993. The value of the cather of the cather on hand in the counties returned was \$6.72,840. The value of the cather on hand in the counties returned was \$6.72,840. The value of the year, \$9.33,950. Value of hogs on hand, \$662,169; slaughtered, \$1,664,120. Value of horses and mules, \$6.379,259. Value of sheep and lambs slaughtered, 103,535. Number of pounds of ivool grown, 939,806, valued at \$266,630. There was maple sugar produced to the value of \$80,-207.

The produced was \$6.72,840. The value of the cather of the late Dea. Jacob Willey. In the life of this good woman was delineated the traits of Christian character. She and swered well the description given by Solomon of \$4 virtuous woman. Her well ordered life setured the her a peaceful end. While the mighty and the great have qualled at the approach of death, here was exhibited the power of Christ's gospel to enable one who was naturally timid and diffident to say. "Death has no terror," and to yield up her breath in hope of life and immortality, at the appearing of Jesus Christ.

Died in Barnstead, Oct. 24, 1857, Mrs. SALLY WILLEY, aged 88 years, wife of the late Dea. LEY, aged 88 years, wife of the late Dea. LEY, aged 89 years, wife of the late Dea. LEY, aged 89 years, wife of the late Dea. LEY, aged 89 years, wife of the late Dea. LEY, aged 89 years, wife of the late Dea. LEY, aged 89 years, wife of the late Dea. LEY, aged 89 years, wife of the late Dea. LEY, aged 89 years, wife of the late Dea. LEY, aged 89 years, wife of the late Dea. LEY, aged 89 years, wife of the late Dea. LEY, aged 89 years, wife of the late Dea. LEY, aged 89 years, wife of the late Dea. LEY, aged 89 years, wife of the late Dea. LEY, aged 89 years, wife of the late Dea. LEY, aged 89 years, wife of the late Dea. LEY, aged 89 years, wife of the late Dea. LEY, aged 89 years, wife of the late Dea. LEY, aged 89 years, wife of this good woman was delineated to the year years, lies of the late Dea. LEY, aged 89 years, wife of this good will be a lies of the late Dea. LEY, aged 89

Died in Dayton, N. Y., Dec. 28, Mr. Barsabel Maxwill, in the one hundred and third year of his age. Remarks by the writer from Job 14: 10. G. Donnocker.

Died in Kingsville, Ash. Co., Ohio, Nov. 27. 1857, Mr. Peter Brown, aged 78 years. Father Brown was born in Pollin, N. H., and early removed to Strafford, Vt. In 1822, he was converted under the labors of Eld. Aaron Buzzell, soon after his wife had obtained a hope. Thirty years ago this month (Nov.), he removed to Conneaut, Ohio, thence to Springfield, Pa., where his hope was revived, and soon after joined the Conneaut church, where he remained an acceptable member till he left to join the church above. He died a Christian, leaving an aged widow and a large circle of friends. His funeral was attended by the writer, at the Presbyterian church; and as other churches dismissed their services, we had a crowded house and ministers of the place to aid in the services. Sermon founded on Deut. 32: 48—50. May his surviving relatives follow Christ, as we trust he has, and receive the Christian's reward.

Died in Burns, Ill., Oct. 23, 1857, sister Edith Daniels, aged 54 years, 4 months and 17 days. She was born in East Tennessee—was converted to God in her youth. She united with the Freewill Baptist church in this place a few years since, and has been a worthy member. Her seat in the house of the Lord was seldoth vacant. She was much beloved by all that knew her. She bore her sickness with Christian patience, and would say with the apostle, I desire to depart this life, and be with Christ. A few minutes before she expired, she raised her hands and exclaimed, "Come, sweet Savior," and fell asleep. She left a companion and two daughters to mourn. Funeral by the writer, 2 Cor. 54.1.

Died in Sanford (Oak Hill), Me., Dec. 12, of liver Died in Sanford (Oak Hill), Me., Dec. 12, of liver

Died in Sanford (Oak Hill), Me., Dec. 12, on Peecomplaint, Bro. Thomas J. ALLEN, geed 55 yrs. Seldom does it devolve upon us to announce the death
of one whose loss is more deeply felt, than that of
Bro. Allen. Called suddenly from our midst, at a
time when his labors were so much needed, his
death has cast a shade of gloom over the community. But it becomes us to bow in submission to
Him, whose ways are not as our ways. Bro. Allen
ombraced wligion some 23 years since, and united nity. Butit becomes us to bow in submission to Him, whose ways are not as our ways. Bro. Allen embraced seligion some 23 years since, and united with the F. B. church at Wells Branch, then under the pastoral care of Eld. Joseph Goodwin. Some years afterward, the church becoming disordered, was reorgenized, and several of its most useful members at a distance, of whom Bro. A. was one, was left out of the new church. But his interest in the cause of the Redeemer suffered no abatement from this circumstance. His exertions were continued to promote religion in the place where he resided. He had been especially felive in the precious revival in the place during the past season in which some 30 souls were hopefully converted; and the prosperity of the little band organized here as a branch of a neighboring church, and with which he proposed to unite, was with him an object of deep solicitude. But he is gone; his earnest prayers and pathetic exhortations, we shall hear no more. The Sabbath before the fatal attack, he delivered a solom address to the congregation at the close of which, he twice, in the most affecting manner, bade the people farewell. This seemed the more remarkable, as he was in his usual health at the time, and occasioned so deep a sensation that some expressed the opinion that it was his last public exhortation,

able, as he was in his usual health at the time, and occasioned so deep a sensation that some expressed the opinion that it was his last public exhortation, which proved to be the case. He returned home, was taken ill during the night, lingered in great distress until a week from the next Saturlay, when he calmly fell asleep in Christ, expressing unwavering hope and confidence in the Savior to the last. In the death of Bro. A., the community has lost one of its most useful and upright citizens. The little churell, whose prosperity he had so much at heart, misses his pious example and his faithful labors; but especially his dear family sustain an irreparable loss. But they are consoled with the blessed hope of meeting again and joining in the songs of redemption, in which they so much delighted here, in immortal glory. The funeral was attended on Monday following, when a large and solemn assembly were addressed by Rev. C. Small, and his remains were borne to their final resting place till the resurrection morning. demption, in

In immoffal glory.

Monday following, when a law
multy were addressed by Rev. C. Sme
multy and in the resurrection morning.

Died in Woolwich, Me., Dec. 28, of old age, Bro.

Bennamm Balley, aged 96 years, 2 months and 16
days. He professed religion some 50 years ago,
and joined the F. W. Baptist church in Wollwich.

He was the oldest person in the town, and the
acriptures were fulfilled in him, "Once a man
and twice a child." The posterity of Bro. B. is
very large. He had 8 children, 68 grandchildren, and 9 of the fifth genration, which makes 272 in all. Funeral services
a higher

Also in the same place, Dec. 29, of croup, John
grandparents.

Also in the same place, Dec. 29, of croup, John
E. M. COTOMS, COLDS, and the various Trancar
Appetrions to which
Public Speakers and Singers
are liable, to whom they will be found invaluable; also, for clearing and giving
power to the Voice.

From the National Era—Washington.
We so far depart from our custom as to
say of Brown's Bronnellal.

Having found Brown's Bronnellal.

Thoolies beneficial in a diseased state of
multiple of the property of

JOHN, Infant son of Dr. John & and Emeline, Masta, aged 11 weeks.

Departed this life in Centre Harbor, N. H., of
consumption, Mrs. Martha Buxton, aged 61 years.
Mrs. Buxton was formerly a resident of Manchester, N. H. With the advice of her physician to
visit the country, she came to Centre Harbor Paring the summer of 1856, hoping that the scenery
and air would restore her wonted spirits and health.
While deeply anxious to obtain some suitable boarding place, she providentially became acquainted
with Mr. Herace Huckins and family, who being
made acquainted with her wishes, received her into
their family, where she received the kindest attention and the most faithful ministrations, during her
entire sickness. The deceased was a professor of
the Christian religion, and a member of the Presbyterian church. During her long and distressing
sickness, she was sustained by faith in her Redeemer, her heart always seemed cheered with a Christian hope, and in the frequent conversations enjoyed with her during her sickness, she often spoke of,
not only feelings of resignation to God, because of
her allotments, but devout gratifude for kind friends
to administer to her in the time of her necessities.
She made the arrangements for her funeral, and
when the hour of her departure arrived; him
mitted her spirit to God, and thus passed peacefully
away to join as we trust the family of the redeemed in heaven. Her funeral services were performed on Jan. 1st, and her body committed to the family cemetery to repose with others that had fallen
by the king of terrors. C. Puningron.
Will western papers please copy.

Died of consumption, at the residence of her

by the king of terrors.

Will western papers please copy.

Died of consumption, at the residence of her daughter in Fairview, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., on the 18th of Dec., sister Eleanon, relict of Nathan Hovey, aged 75 years. Mother Hovey, as abe was says sirk, had a dreadful cough, and raised health by your European Cough Remedy. She was early sirk, had a dreadful cough, and raised health by four European Cough Remedy. She was early sirk, had a dreadful cough, and raised health by four European Cough Remedy. She was early sirk, had a dreadful cough, and raised health by four European Cough Remedy. She was early sirk, had a dreadful cough, and raised health by four European Cough Remedy. She was early sirk, had a dreadful cough, and raised health by four European Cough Remedy. She was early sirk, had a dreadful cough, and raised health by four European Cough Remedy. She was early sirked by Eld. H. Jenkins in 1834, and joined the server illness and per severy limits of the remeaned a worthy member till death. She often spoke of her exit before her death, and longed to be with Christ. For some time before her death, he had been anxious to see a daughter in Warsaw. The, daughter came in the evening, she converse with her a few moments and then retired to rest, the sease with her a few moments and then retired to rest, the sease with her a few moments and then retired to rest, the sease with her a few moments and then retired to rest, the sease without a hope. Funeral services Dec. 14. Discourse by the writer from Ps. 29 - 4. 1857.

Brown, aged 67 years. In his exit we were all as a subject of sease of the sease of the

Died in Effingham, Nov. 10, 1857, Mrs. Mandan Titcomb, aged 87 years, and 4 months. A few months before her death, she had a shock of the paley; this combined with old age, closed her earthly pligrinage. The subject of this notice was converted about 16 years ago, and subsequently united with the C. Baptist church in Parioniselled, Mr. Her friends of lassured that she has left this world for a hour heaven. She heave eight childown and many other relatives.

Also in the same place, Nov. 2, 1857, in a fit, Mrs. Sanah J. Sanames, wire of Gideon D. Sanders, Mrs. Sanah J. Sanames, wire of Gideon D. Sanders, Mrs. Sanah J. Sanames, wire of Gideon D. Sanders, with the cost of postage and by the case of earth; and we doubt not to a world of pleasure, to a sext at God's right hand. What a soloma and impressive warming to us who remain, that we live in constant readiness for our great change; and especially to her dear husband, who by this averesticke is bereft of a confiding wife. She had by her kindness and consistent walk, won the affections of many friends, who deeply lament her early departure. Sister S. experianced religions some four teen years ago, was baptized and joined the 2d F. W. Baptist church in Olerand, and the futther father, mother, broader, sister nor child, but an aged grandfathe-and large circle of friends. May her deatt be 43 field to her companion and all who murriant of the field to her companion and all who murriant of the field of the companion and all who murriant of the field of the companion and all who murriant of the field of the companion and all who murriant of the field of the companion and all who murriant of the field of the companion and all who murriant of the field of the field of the companion and all who murriant of the field of the field

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THE PSALMODY.

\$1,25 2,50 ,62 1-2

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EVERY BENEVOLENT PERSON
WILL rejoice at the immense success of the
European Cough Remedy in curing diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Hundreds of per
sons, since its introduction into this country, have
been reacued from the brink of the grave, and
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extreme cases the European Cough Remedy has
frequently restored the patient to health. It ought
to be kept in every family, as a few doses taken in
time will frequently save from a long sickness and
a premature death. The following case, recently
communicated by Rev. E. Davis, Scarboro', Me., is
submitted as a specimen of hundreds that might be
given:

Dear Bro. Clarke: One of my friends here, who Dear Bro. Clarke: One of my friends here, who appeared to be far gone in consumption, was, to the astonishment of all who knew her, restored to health by your European Cough Remady. She was very sirck, had a dreadful cough, and raised blood several times, and yet two bottles completely cured her, and her health is better now than before her severe illness.

Trial bottles 25 cents each. Large-bottles containing the quantity of four trial bottles, 75 cents each.